The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Terms:—Cash in Advance.

One Copy one year, ... $2.00
" " six months, ... 1.00
" " three months, ...75

☞Liberal Discount to Clubs.☜

The People's Press.

VOL. XXVI. SALEM, N. C., DECEMBER 26, 1878. NO. 52.

JOB PRINTING.

THE PRESS JOB DEPARTMENT

Is supplied with all necessary material, and is fully prepared to do work with

NEATNESS, DISPATCH,

AND AT THE

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

☞Be sure to give us a trial before contracting with any one else.

State Library

THAT DREADFUL GET-UP BELL.

Hear the ringing of the bell—
Rising bell!
What a world of misery its harsh sound doth foretell!
How it clatters—clatters—clatters on the icy air of morn
Till all pleasant dreams it scatters—wakes us up to thoughts forlorn!
Though 'tis far from our desire,
We must rise to light the fire,
While we shiver—shiver—shiver—
And the stars all seem to quiver.
And the stars and moon all bright
Seem to grin at us and quiver in a comical delight,
As we grumble, as we stumble, and we tumble out of bed—
As we pour forth ice-cold water and bathe therewith our head,
While we listen to the ringing
Of the bell—bell—bell—
As we listen to the dinging
Of that dreadful get-up bell.
Hear the merry breakfast-bell!
Cheerful bell!
It brings us thoughts of good things, and with it comes the smell
Of coffee and of beefsteaks, and potatoes smoking hot
For the punctual early risers who are ready on the spot;
For those who heard the rising-bell, and got up in a hurry,
And did not take another nap and then commence to skurry.
But the slothful—ah! the slothful—
Be they old, or be they youthful;
They who, half-an-hour too late,
Fear they'll find an empty plate;—
How they shudder at the bell!
And it seems to them a knell
As they listen to its swell
With a groan!
Ah! what anguish do they feel as they listen to the peal
Of the bell—bell—bell—bell—bell!
As they hear the folks go down—
Tramp of boots and rustling gown—
Left alone!
Then they view their sloth with sorrow,
Vow they'll rise betimes to-morrow,
As they listen to the ringing of the bell—
To the ringing and the dinging of the bell!

JOHN BLYTHE'S NAMESAKE.

John Blythe and the minister were walking down town together. John always walked, having nothing to ride except his hobbies, which his friends declared he rode to death. But there was such an ever-increasing stud of those unpopular and costly racers that he was never without half a dozen reasonably fresh ones. And one of them, however hard-ridden, came up, unbreathed and active, for service every day. John could not remember when he had not been absorbed in the hope and the work of reforming prisoners, and of saving from crime the street Arabs who become prisoners. When he was six years old he had been permitted a birthday party, with the precious liberty of inviting the guests "his-self." But when the afternoon arrived, his unsuspecting mother found her pretty parlors invaded by twelve little gutter-snipes, not much cleaner as to vocabulary than as to person. John grew more and more radiant with delight at each grimy and slinking arrival, so that his mother had hardly the heart to call him to account. And when she took him apart to say, "Johnny, how could you bring those dreadful boys into mamma's nice clean house?" he looked up with such pained amazement that she was silenced. "Why, mamma," he said, "you told me I might invite which twelve little boys I choosed, and I choosed these, 'cause I knew they didn't ever go to a birthday before." Mrs. Blythe felt an uneasy apprehension that practical Christianity might be a little uncomfortable in general use. But remembering a certain Divine prescription of the etiquette pertaining to a feast, which insisted on the bidding of them who could not bid again, she only said, "Well, Johnny, tell mamma beforehand next time. And now we must take all your little friends up to the bath-room and give them a scrub, before they play with the toys."

Which very remarkable attention the young vagabonds received, by means whereof they would have remembered the day forever as set apart from all others in their limited experience, had it not also been set apart as a bewilderment of games, cakes, beautiful surroundings, and double handfuls of candy as a sort of stirrup-cup.

The John of six-and-thirty was hardly more conventional and no whit more selfish than the John of six. And now he was urging the minister to take up a scheme of his for deporting certain bad characters to a new field, where he believed they would reform. "You are too hard on them, Egerton," he was saying, in his vehement way. "I tell you, we make 'em thieves and keep 'em thieves, and then shut 'em up, because they are thieves, in places where they shed their thieves' skin and come out something worse. It's the logic of events. I've got some friends in Rag-pickers' Row—carriage people—drive a dog in a soap-box, these aristocrats. Sometimes I drop in there when I think the world is too careless of my high mightiness. It's a nasty cure for peevishness, but thorough. The Row has its water view—a mud-puddle that is never dry, inhabited by an ague that's never at home, but always out calling in the neighborhood. The rooms are ten by twelve, a family in every room, and at least ten souls, or cases for souls, in every family. The lower the breed, the larger the litter always. What do these creatures breathe? Air? No; stinks! What do they eat? Food? No; garbage! What do they wear? Clothes? No; rags and infection! What fluid is in their veins? Blood? No; poison! What do they do? Live? No; putrefy, body and bones, heart and brain! The brats are turned into the street as soon as they can toddle, to beg or steal. They get into the Tombs, of course, and on the Island, and so to Sing Sing, and so to a bad death. In short, they're born in hell, and live in hell. And I declare to you again that I don't believe a just and tender Father will give them hell hereafter till they've had at least a chance."

"My dear John," said his friend, "you can't wash convicts clean in baths of sentiment. You yourself wouldn't trust a convict's repentance without long probation. There's a great deal to be said on the other side; but this is my corner, and I have work to do. I'll consider the question, and help you if I see my way."

Blythe turned down a quiet cross-street, and was startled out of his meditation by a woman's scream. At the same instant a man, stumbling up the steps of a deep area, ran violently against him. "Not so fast, friend," said Blythe. "It's not polite to run away when people want your company. We'll just turn in here and see for which of our virtues we are thus desired." There was no shaking himself free from the strong grip of his captor, and the man obeyed.

"What's the row, my girl!" said Blythe to the servant at the window. "Oh, the black thafe!" she cried. "Sure I set me spoons on the winder-sill, and it opened a minute wid the dust, and me sweepin', and the blatherin' thafe he rached in an' tuk 'em, and me ketchin' him in the act."

"Search me," said the man quietly.

It was early. Nobody was in the street. Blythe took the man into the area, and turned his pockets inside out. Not so much as a pawn-ticket appeared. "Friend," said he, "I must trouble you to take off your boots."

The man laughed uneasily. "Game's up," he said. "Take your spoons, watchful Bridget. I'm to go to the jug, I suppose Who cares?"

"Are the spoons all right, my girl?" asked the amateur detective.

"An' why not, thanks to yer honor, and bad cess to the murderin' rogue, to be takin' yer honor's time. And I'll take me book oath agen him whenever yer honor says."

"All right," said Blythe. "Good-morning. Come with me, my Turpin bold."

The man went quietly for a few paces and then stopped. "What are you going to do with me?" he said.

"Well," said Blythe, "either put you in nomination for civic honors, as alderman, for instance, where your talents wouldn't remain hid in a napkin, or give you in charge, I think."

"Couldn't you kick me, Sir, and let me go?" asked the man eagerly.

Blythe laughed aloud. "Corporal punishment, as opposed to moral suasion, eh? Well, perhaps. Where do you live?"

His captive studied his face. It was so open and kindly, the laugh had been so hearty, that he said, suddenly, "I wouldn't like to lie to you, Sir. I don't live any where. I come out of jail for the third time last Tuesday. I'm a regular jail-bird, I am, and I don't expect to be nothing else. I'm too old. And I don't suppose it matters how soon I go back." The man's voice was steady enough, but his lip twitched a little.

"Then you didn't breakfast at Delmonico's this morning?" said Blythe.

"I didn't breakfast nowheres these two days, Sir," replied the prisoner.

"My young friend," said his queer keeper, "I have ever observed throughout my virtuous life that when there is a chronic emptiness of the stomach, there is a corresponding shakiness of the moral nature. Here is my card. Will you do me the honor and pleasure of breakfasting with me?"

The amazed convict replying not, was forthwith hauled to a cellar-restaurant, where, having ordered half the bill of fare, Blythe sat back in his chair complacently observing the famished eagerness of his human wolf. When even the chronic emptiness was temporarily filled, the wolf said, sheepishly, "I don't mind telling you, Sir, since you've acted so handsome, that I wouldn't have took them spoons if I hadn't ha' been just starved. That ain't no excuse in the courts, I know, and I expect to go up for it; but I thought you'd kind o' feel as if you hadn't wasted your money so bad if you knew how holler I was. I'm ready now, Sir, if your time's up."

"Not quite up," said John. "Suppose you tell me how it began. Perhaps I could speak a word for you. I'm a lawyer."

The other stared with surprise. "A lawyer," he said, "and give away a breakfast like that! That beats cracky! But there's nothing to tell, sir. I'm a wheelwright. I got sent up the first time for being drunk and disorderly. I lost my place, and then come a strike, and no work; and I took a nip sometimes, and got sent up for petty larceny. And I sort o' slipped into the thieves' ring; and bymeby I got a three years' term. But I was sick of the business, and I worked hard and kept the rules, and got a good name. So when I come out, I goes to my old shop to get work; and, thinks I, 'tain't fair to the boss not to own up, 'cause he might have hard words heaved at him by the rest of the hands if they found it out. And so he wouldn't take me; and none of the other bosses wouldn't, 'cause I told 'em—for, thinks I, 'taint no use to pretend you want to be honest with a lie on to your tongue. So then I tried to get porter's work, and other things, but nobody wouldn't take a man without a character. I don't blame 'em. I s'pose I shouldn't myself, if I was them. Well, I hadn't no money nor credit, but I used to want my victuals just as regular as though I had good wages; and so I took a watch, and got sent up again. I'm a pretty decent chap in jail, you see. I don't get no liquor, and after a little I don't want it. And I'm a proper good workman. And the warden he used to let me have the picture papers on Sundays.—And I made up my mind again that I'd just be a new man when I got out. So I did get out last Tuesday, with these clothes and two dollars, and a nice new knife that the warden give me. So then I tried right off for work. And when the boss says, 'Where did you work last?' I says, 'Come, now, I won't tell you no lies. I worked at the prison; I'm a convict.' And then 'twas the same old story. So I sold the knife and a handkerchief, and the last of them and my two dollars was eat up and slep' up night before last. So yesterday I didn't have no vituals; and I thought maybe I'd go to some minister and tell him. But ministers ain't much in my way; and, besides, I didn't want to beg—I wanted to work. So I walked round all night last night, 'cause I couldn't go into them holes to the station-houses to sleep—I know 'em too well. And when I see them spoons waiting in the winder this morning purposed to be took, I couldn't hold out no longer. I didn't expect to get nabbed; but I guess I didn't care much. And that's all," said the man, pulling up suddenly. "I guess having to hold your tongue so much up to the prison kind o' makes it run at both ends when you get out. And I beg your pardon, Sir, for doing it. But, if it's the same to you, I'd ruther push along to the station; for talkin' with you sort o' makes me hate to go back again." And he looked—this hardened convict—quite capable of human tears.

"I've concluded," said Blythe, quietly, "to transport you instead."

The man jumped up. "Why, that ain't American law, is it?" he cried. "Why should I care, though? Just as you say, Sir. You've treated me fair, and I don't doubt you know the law."

"It's Gospel, if it isn't law;" said Blythe, heartily. "What is your name, my friend?"

"John Brand, Sir; but the name's a brand to me now, and if I'm to be shipped, I'll take another, if it ain't against the law."

"All right," said his sponsor: "take mine, 'John Blythe.' It's a good, honest name, and I'll trust you to keep it so. You're going to Philadelphia to a friend I have there in the carriage business; big house; good wages; chance to rise. I'll write to him and tell him all about you in a letter you take. He is not to report to me. If you do well, you'll be glad to let me know it yourself. If you don't, I'd rather not know it at all. I'll have no spies upon you, and I'll trust you to keep faith with me. You'll want another suit and ten dollars in your pocket to make you feel respectable. So now we'll go and get fitted, and buy our ticket, and take our rather damaged wares to a new market."

When John Blythe went home that night he laughed a little to himself to think how many of his investments in wild-cat humanity had brought back no dividends. But he always had faith in the last one. "The truth is," his mother had told the minister that morning, when she begged him to withhold her son a little from his prodigal benevolence—"the truth is that John regularly strips himself once a month or so for some plausible scamp. Three times this season has he come home without a waistcoat. And I fully expect to see the day when he will have to lie in bed to have his only shirt washed, his opulent beggars having pawned all the rest."

Blythe still lived with his mother, because he felt that no other woman would be happy with the perplexities which his constant experiments in socialogy entailed on his household, and because he had never found a woman whom he could ask to share that poverty which might so easily have been wealth had he chosen to conduct his moral book-keeping according to received usage. In this new rogue he had taken much stock, as he said. The man was not only certain to reform, but to save hundreds of men like himself, whom he would know how to reach. But after one brief, ill-spelled, and dirty note to say that he had found work, and a friend in his employer, he made no sign. And when a year or two of silence had convinced even Blythe that the taint of ten years could not be cured by an hour's kindness, he only said, "Well, poor fellow, I ought to have kept him under my own eye. There was good in him. But I suppose life was too hard."

So eight years went by, Blythe going his daily round of unostentatious duty, never dreaming that he was a saint in shabby vestments, and only seeing that each day he let slip some chance of helpfulness which he might have seized. His business had got thriven as he had hoped. Men were a little shy of such a Quixote, genius though he was; and he was so certain to refuse cases where the right was not clearly on his side that his fees grew fewer year by year. It was hard, because he saw such good that might be done with money. But he only pinched himself the more.

There came in time a cholera summer. People fled the city in herds. Almost nobody was left, save the wretches who could not fly, and whose poverty, ignorance, and dirt predetermined them victims. By day and by night, in the stews and slums of the town, horrible in the August heat and stenches, John Blythe watched and worked. His perfect health, which seemed to place him beyond peril of infection, his skill in nursing, his tenderness, and the quiet courage which roused an answering courage in the affrighted victims, made him invaluable to the doctors. He often met one other volunteer nurse, not less invaluable than himself, the physicians said. But beyond civil greetings they had neither time nor thought to bestow on each other.

But one morning as Blythe left the hospital, after a hard and weary night's work, he overtook his silent fellow-worker. The latter lifted his hat, and as the clear early light fell on his face it looked so familiar and so friendly that Blythe stopped, saying, "Surely I must know you, my good Sir?"

"Yes," said the stranger, heartily, "you are perhaps the only person who ever did know me. Our acquaintance began in a breach of good manners on my part, for I asked an important personal favor before being introduced. You may remember being solicited to kick me and let me go on a morning much like this?"

John Blythe, the first of the name, dragged his namesake into a friendly doorway, within whose shelter he first fell on his neck and kissed him, and then sat down on the very dirty stairs and cried. John Blythe, the second of the name, leaning on the balustrade, also cried.

The sponsor was the first to recover his speech. "History repeats itself," he said. "Twice found in the street, and a second time to be invested in my clothes—for we can't take breakfast in these—and again to break the bread that precedes a new career together—for I never will let you out of my sight again, you rascal—and once more to set you up in another business—for now you are to be your own biographer, and tell me tales of yourself for a thousand and one nights. But be pleased to hold your tongue till we have bathed and eaten, or we shall both be down with the cholera, and the two best nurses too engaged to attend to us."

But when they had refreshed themselves with water and fresh linen, and had eaten their breakfast together in the cellar-restaurant where they had first adopted each other, the elder entreated the younger to speak "My boy," he said, "we shall have observed the dramatic unities in a way to satisfy Dr. Johnson himself, when in that very chair you tell me your story. Come, now—*Enter John Blythe, second, solus, loquitur.*"

"I'm almost deaf and dumb with joy, Sir," answered his namesake, "and I'm afraid that I'm not a much better fist at talking about myself than I was when you first invited me to do it, and made a man of me. I have often thought of late that I had done wrong not to write. But the truth was that after I had written you that I'd gotten a hold on life again, it seemed a little contemptible to be hanging on to you, even with letters, when I could stand alone. And I was afraid you might think I wanted money, or notice, or the help of your name, if I kept reminding you of me. I think now it was pride, but then I thought it was humility. And I set up a certain stint to myself to do before I would write again. I told you I was an extra good workman. 'Well,' I said, 'I'll get extra good pay, and then I'll write and say that deeds are a better coin than words to pay one's debts in, and that I've got some of this good tender to show how grateful I am.' Of course I had to begin low, and work up. And I felt my ignorance, and got books, and studied every night and Sundays. That was much the toughest job of the two, the book-learning. But Mr. Bradbury watched me for your sake, and when Mr. John was at home in vacations he used to come down and talk to me, and when he found that I was trying to improve myself, he offered to help me, and after that I got on famously. Presently I saw that it all depended on me how soon I should be made foreman, and I worked like all possessed, meaning to write to you as soon as I got the place. Having no expenses to speak of, I began to lay up money from the first, and a perfect greed of getting and saving took hold of me, for I wanted to astonish my astonishing godfather with the amount of it. But Mr. Bradbury was buying land here and there in the suburbs where he knew the horse-railroads were going to put it up, and he said to me, 'John, if you choose to risk your money in land, I'll buy for you as I buy for myself, and I think we shall make a good thing.

"Well, of course, I did choose. And, what isn't of course, we did make money hand over hand. And it seemed as if I was foreman in no time. And then I thought, 'No, I won't write just yet, for the signs are that I shall be manager. Sure enough, that wasn't far off either. For the young gentlemen didn't like the business, and the old gentleman was wrapped up in it, and couldn't bear to think that it would go all to pieces when he should die. So he pushed me, and I pushed myself, and every wind that blew seemed to fill my sails. My money just rolled over like a great snow-ball. And the harder I studied, the clearer my head grew and the easier it seemed, though I found out, like Mr. Boffin, that there were lots of 'scarers' in print.

"Well, I hadn't more than turned round, it seemed to me, after I was manager, before Mr. Bradbury sent for me again, and told me that I was so well up in the business, financial and mechanical, that he was prepared to offer me a junior partnership if I liked. I don't suppose the Emperor of Roosha thinks halt so well of himself as I did them, Mr. Blythe. But, after all, it wasn't the success itself that I cared about, but just the bringing of it back to you, and saying, 'It's all yours, Sir; the credit of it, and the money, and the man that you made out of a vagabond with your heavenly kindness.'

"So then I sat down and wrote you a letter, and told you all of this long story. But when it was done, a great light fell on me, as it did on Paul. And I saw that, after all, I was going to make you a miserable return. For I had just settled right down, and grubbed for money and grubbed for learning, just to make myself a little worthier to be your friend, and a little more important in your eyes, and to be able to spend it for you. And I had not made the world really any better off for my being in it. I thought how different my narrow notion of virtue was from yours, that helps every body, for Mr. Bradbury had told me all about you, Sir. And I felt that I wasn't worth shucks. So I tore up the letter, and began to live a different life. I knew well enough that my work lay among the prisoners, and for a year I've done what I could for them. But that's not the point now. Still I didn't feel fit to come back and beg you to live with me, and that was the dream of my life. I was possessed to do some tremendous thing, like saving a family from a burning house, or from a wreck, maybe, at the risk of my life. And I was in that mood when the news of this awful cholera came over, and I saw my chance. I knew that you would be in the worst of it, and in my thoughts I saw you meeting me, and being so pleased and astonished. Well, I came: and I saw you the first day, and you didn't know me. I had never thought of that chance. And it was a kind of blow to me, for it seemed as if you had never been out of my thoughts, sleeping or waking, and I felt clean forgotten. So I made up my mind not to speak till you knew me, unless you should get the sickness, or I should. But just to see you every day has been new life to me. And that's all," he said, laughing like a boy at his own tears.

John Blythe never knew what he said in answer. He talked almost as long as his namesake had done. He planned a little holiday that they should have together when their nursing was over. And when they rose from the table he said, with quaint reverence, "John, henceforth there is a new sacrament for me. It is the Lord's breakfast, for I shall always believe that the risen Lord has twice sat with us at meat."

"Most folks would think He'd lost His way," said the other, "to sit down in a cellar and eat with a convict, where there was no table-cloths nor silver forks; but I guess, Mr. Blythe, He'd go most any wheres you go, because you're just one of His kind. I'm on duty at eleven o'clock, and I must put out But a few hours of parting don't matter to a man who's had so many years of it. And we can have dinner together, can't we?"

"All dinners and all breakfasts, dear son of my love," cried Blythe. "We shall live together now, and help one another, I shall come down to you as soon as I have had my sleep."

But when he ran up the hospital stairs that afternoon, thrilled with his new joy and strong with its strength, he found the house surgeon waiting for him. "Mr. Blythe," said he, "we've had our worst stroke of luck this morning. That capital nurse—by-the-by, queerly enough, his name is Blythe too, I find—is down with the disease, and it will go hard with him. He has had some great excitement to-day. I saw it the instant he came in—eyes all aflame, face perfectly transfigured, hands trembling. He is not strong. Early dissipation, I reckon, and overwork in business. And lately this awful hospital duty, and the devil's own heat besides. When a strong excitement was added to those strains he broke right down. I stopped you to tell you that you must take care of him, and that if you can get him to tell you what is burning him up, it may save his life, though I doubt. And talking's a bad remedy too, for he ought to be quiet."

"But I know what it was that used him up, and he trusts me. Then what?"

"My dear fellow, then we may save him. We won't give him up."

But the poor soul that had never known a childhood, nor an unstained youth, nor the love of woman, nor the kiss of little children, was to begin the new life where all these, or their recompense, might await him. He did not talk. He was content to lie still and look at John Blythe's face. But at the last the chaplain stood beside him too. And when he asked, "Do you trust in the mercy of God, dear brother?" the fading eyes looked with unutterable love in Blythe's, and the spent voice said clearly, "He gave his angel charge concerning me to keep me up, lest I should dash my foot against a stone." Then they left the bedside, for the living needed them.

He had given his papers to a friend, and among them was a copy of his will. In token of his love he had left all his property to "John Blythe, for whom I was named, and to whom I owe all that I have and am." It was a legacy that grew in bulk day by day, and made many an abject creature happier. And it is still, in other hands, doing its good work, through the last earthly record of the two obscure lives whose gift it was is written on a little slab in Greenwood, thus:

SACRED TO THE MEMORY
of
JOHN C. BLYTHE;
and of
JOHN BLYTHE,
HIS BELOVED NAMESAKE.

THE GREEN TURTLE AND HOW IT IS CAUGHT.

Master Charles S. H., of Neb., and others, who have heard about the Green Turtle, would like to know how it differs from the turtles they have caught, and other matters concerning it. As it is rarely to be seen very far inland, and then only in large cities, no doubt some account of it will interest many. The tortoises and turtles all agree in having the soft parts of their bodies covered by shells; the upper shell is really the flattened ribs, while the lower corresponds to the breastbone in other animals. They reproduce their young from eggs, which they lay in holes in the ground, leaving them to be hatched without their care. Naturalists divide these animals into groups or families, according to certain differences which fit them for various modes of life. One of these families, called *Chelonians* (from the Greek word for turtle), includes those that live in the sea; as these rarely leave the water except to lay their eggs, they are quite different in several respects from those that live on land, or in the rivers. Their feet, or flippers, and other parts, are well adapted to the "sea-faring life" they lead, and though they move rapidly in the water, they are exceedingly clumsy, indeed almost helpless, on land. There are a number of Sea Turtles besides the one called Green, one of them growing to an enormous size; some live on other animals, while others, like the Green Turtle, feed solely upon plants, and vary in size from a few pounds in weight up to 300 to 500 lbs. or more. The under part of this turtle is white, while the upper part is usually a light brown; the name "Green" is said to be from the color of the fat, rather than from that of the animal itself. These turtles are generally to be found in the markets of seaboard cities, where they are kept in tanks of salt water, and fed upon cabbage-leaves and other vegetables. The Green Turtle belongs to the waters of the warmer parts of this Continent; it is especially abundant in the West Indies, and on the coast of Florida; now and then one has been taken in the waters of New York bay, but such have only strayed or drifted from home. The flesh of this turtle is by many much esteemed as food, but it is chiefly used to make Green Turtle Soup. The turtles are generally caught when they go on shore to lay their eggs, though they are sometimes taken at sea.

The turtles leave the water on moonlight nights, and after carefully looking to see that there is no danger, slowly crawl about to find a proper place; they then, by working with their hind flippers, make a hole in the sand about two feet across, and each deposit about 200 eggs. Their eggs, like those of our land-tortoises, have a soft parchment-like shell, with a little dent at one side; they are about the same weight as a hen's egg, and are highly esteemed as food. Though the turtle neglects her eggs, she is very careful in covering them, patting the sand down upon them with her flippers and then bringing the weight of her body down over the spot. Though very shy when they first leave the water, when they get fairly at work at their nests they do not care for the presence of strangers. Then is the hunters' time; they can go directly up to the turtles without disturbing them, turn them upon their back and they are caught. When thrown upon its back the turtle is unable to turn over; the poor creature is quite helpless, and must remain until it is carried off. It requires some skill to turn over a large turtle, as the animal makes a great struggle, and if one is a new hand at it, he is very likely to be bruised by blows from the powerful flippers, or be blinded by the showers of sand that are thrown up in the struggle. The turtle-hunters have pens placed where the tide will flow into them, where they keep great numbers until they have a chance to send them to market. A great many are sent to Europe. The turtle that furnishes the beautiful shell of which combs and ornamental articles are made is found in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. The great Loggerhead Turtle is sometimes found as far north as Virginia; when full-grown it weighs 1,500 to 1,600 lbs., but is of little use except for the oil it yields.

THE WEATHER.

WHY IT GROWS COLDER, AND WHY STORMS COME IN THE SHORT DAYS.

The year glides around, the seasons come and go, the nights grow long and the short days bring their storms and gloom, yet, why these changes occur few inquire. If the earth moved around the sun with its axis perpendicular to the plane of its orbit, or in the same position that a top, when in swift motion, has to the floor or level surface on which it stands, there would be no change of seasons or variation in the length of the days. At the equator, but nowhere else, the sun would always rise directly in the east and set in the west, and be immediately overhead at noon. As the rays of heat which fall perpendicularly impart the greatest warmth, the temperature at the equator would be higher than it now is, but the heat distributed over the earth would be much less. Instead, however, of the axis of the earth being perpendicular to the plane of its orbit, it is inclined 23½ degrees toward that plane, or like a top when it has partially fallen, and as the sun shines over one-half of the earth in the passage of the latter around that luminary, the sunlight one portion of the year extends 23½ degrees beyond one pole or extremity of the axis, and at another period a like distance beyond the other pole, leaving the former without the benefit of either heat or light.

The longer the day or the greater the length of time any part of the earth's surface is exposed to the sun, the more it will be heated and the temperature higher. Hence it is that the weather is usually warmest when the days are of the greatest length and coldest when long nights intervene.

On some of the planets, as Jupiter, the variation in the length of the days is small. The axis being inclined but about three degrees, the breadth of his torrid zone is but a little more than six, and consequently the difference in the temperature which prevails at the polls and at the equator of that planet must be much greater than usually occurs on the earth.

But, while the change of seasons is due to the passage of the earth around the sun with its axis inclined to the plane of its orbit, there are many things on the surface of this planet which tend to moderate the rigor of cold and the intensity of heat. The direction of ranges of mountains, the vicinity of large bodies of water, vast areas covered with timber, high altitudes above the level of the ocean, all tend to modify the temperature of the seasons. To these may be added, as far as northern portions of the earth are concerned, those rivers in the ocean, the Gulf Stream, and the warm stream of the Pacific, called the river of Japan—the Gulf Stream giving a higher temperature to the northern part of Europe, and the latter to those portions of North America which border on the Pacific.

The climate in that strip of the North American continent which lies between the Allegheny range and the Atlantic Ocean is due in a great measure to that large body of water and that mountain chain. The direction of prevailing winds is the same as the direction of the Alleghenies, while clouds loaded with moisture and long-continued rain are brought by breezes from the Atlantic. In that bosom of North America, bounded on one side by the Allegheny and on the other by the Rocky Mountains, other causes than those which operate on the eastern slope arise to modify the climate. In winter cold winds from the ice-bound lakes sweep with uninterrupted force over the immense prairies, often accompanied by vast quantities of snow, while in summer the clouds of vapor which arise from the waters of the Gulf are frequently deprived of moisture before they reach the central parts of the valleys of the Missouri and the Mississippi. Many portions, therefore, must always be exposed, as the records of the weather show, to severe storms and long periods of drought. Climate is a subject on which much has been written, and in respect to which much is unknown, but it can never be otherwise than interesting, as on it depends the permanent settlement of large portions of the globe, the length of life, the leading pursuits and the physical and intellectual vigor of the family of man.

A RIVAL FOR EDISON.

During all the agitation of the woman question, which has so shaken society for the past dozen years, there has been one safe refuge for the opponent of woman's emancipation. Driven to admit that woman had climbed as high as a man in literature, in art and in government, compelled to confess her equality, if not superiority, in a social aspect, it has always heretofore been open to the scoffer to shelter himself behind the triumphant declaration that woman has never shown herself an inventor. But unless the London correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* has been deceived, or is deceiving that journal, this last stronghold of the foe to feminine progress has been invaded and his last defense beaten down. According to the correspondent, woman, in the person of Miss Harriet Hosmer, has shown herself not only an inventor, but a great inventor in a time which is peculiarly one of great inventions.

One of the inventions with which the account credits Miss Hosmer far exceeds in importance and value anything that Edison has discovered or pretends to be on the point of discovering. It is the use of a permanent magnet as a motive power. Miss Hosmer claims to have discovered in the permanent magnet a property hitherto unknown and unsuspected, which can be turned to practical use in the driving of machinery; and she is now having constructed in London a machine of four-horse power to be run by the new motor. There is no battery, no electricity, no heat, no fuel. It is the magnet, and that alone, which is to move the machine.

The enormous possibilities underlying such an invention it is utterly impossible to estimate. The falling off in the price of coal alone is sufficient to revolutionize the trade of the world. It would diminish the cost of every manufacture under the sun by doing away with the necessity for transportation of raw material. It would in this way destroy half the manufacturing centres of the world, to rebuild them in the wildernesses and the mountain. It would relieve Niagara from the shameful possibility hinted at of late—of being given over to the drudgery of turning wheels and driving spindles; and it would enhance immensely the value of the latest Edisonian invention, the electric light, by furnishing a cheap means of generating the electricity. There is no end, in short, to the marvels which the new invention will perform if it answers the expectations of the inventor.

The very immensity of the discovery and of its possible consequences will serve, however, to make people incredulous, or, at the very least, sceptical concerning it. There is something in the story so suggestive of the will-o'-the-wisp, perpetual motion, that the world, both scientific and unscientific, will be cautious about committing itself to approval until Miss Hosmer's claim is established by the production of a working machine. The production of such a machine is promised in the near future, and will be awaited with a good deal of interest.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Varieties.

—Boots are made on the Pacific coast with pockets for pistols in their tops.

—The floor of the Pantheon at Rome was recently flooded by a rise in the Tiber.

—The corporation of Belfast, (Ireland) propose erecting new markets from the accumulated profits of the gas works, which are run by the town.

—The little Modenese town of Correggio is getting up a subscription for a monument to its illustrious son, Antonio Allegri de Correggio, the painter.

—A mutiny broke out in La Fleche Military College, Mans, France. While out walking one class attacked another, which had refused to undergo some practical joking.

He is most secure from danger who, even when conscious of safety, is on his guard. The man who is prudent and cautious is generally secure from many dangers to which others are continually exposed.

—No later than the 1st of November, a large crowd of Internationalists paraded through the streets of Carrara shouting: "Death to King Humbert!" and throwing stones at the windows of the larger residences, without interference from the police.

—The paper used in the administrative departments of the French Government is composed almost entirely of wood. Prof. Reubeaux condemns the intrusting of important writings to this material, and says that in 10 or 12 years they will be lost.

—The name ytterbine, given to the new earth found in gadolinite by Marignac, is very significant. It denotes its similarity to yttria in being devoid of color, to erbine by the elevation of its temperature, and to both by the resemblance of its properties.

Infinite toil will not enable you to sweep away a mist; but by ascending a little you may look over it altogether. So it is with our moral improvement; we wrestle fiercely with a vicious habit which would have no hold upon us if we ascend into a higher atmosphere.

—Chevreul supports the view of artists and dyers that there are only three simple colors—red, yellow and blue. By an apparatus having a maximum motion of 160 to 120 turns per minute, and a minimun of 60 turns per minute, the complementary of every color may be produced.

—The introduction of a uniform oath for the soldiers of the various German contingents is being mooted at headquarters. At present the Prussian soldiers swear allegiance to the King of Prussia, the Alsace Lorrainers to the German Emperor, and all others to their respective sovereigns and the German Emperor.

—Believing that the difficulty of separating phosphorus in the ordinary Bessemer converters and open-hearth steel furnaces is due to the highly silicious lining usually employed, Osman, of Dusseldorf, Germany, has patented a carbon lining, by means of which he hopes to eliminate the phosphorus pretty thoroughly.

—Mr. Guy Carlton, a robust farmer, seventy-five years old, living near the village of Wyoming, N. Y., has bought his coffin and has it ready for use. He also has ready for erection a solid marble block, chiselled in the shape of a dwelling, with doors and windows.—The block will be put over his grave to symbolize by its form and solidity the last long dwelling of man.

—Miss Julia E. Smith, the survivor of the well-known Glastonbury sisters, is visiting in Pittsfield, Mass., for a few days, and, though 86 years of age, appears as merry as a maiden of tender years. She was introduced to a number of citizens last Thursday, and in the evening held a reception and made a half hour speech telling the story of her cows, and relating other personal experiences of her long struggle for what she regards as the rights of her sex.

—A co-operative store on an extensive scale is to be opened in Boston, under the supervision of Josiah Quincy and other men of wealth and influence. There is to be a storekeeper in charge, but he is to have no voice in the general management. All purchases and sales are to be for cash. The shares are $4 each, and an effort is to be made to have workingmen take them. Two kinds of dividends are contemplated—one to stockholders on their shares and one to customers on their purchases. Groceries, dry goods, clothing and boots and shoes comprise the stock.

—The ruling passion strong in wealth. A waiter in a cheap London restaurant recently became heir to one hundred thousand dollars. When the lawyers called upon him to request him to step up and get his fortune, he said, "Coming, sir!" then paused to wipe off a plate, whisked his napkin over a castor, and lingered long behind the chair of a guest in the hope of receiving one more small fee.

—A lady, who saw a sailor beaten and pounded by a brutal captain, was made so ill that she remained below deck for several days. When she once more made her appearance on deck, the sailor was at the wheel. In great sympathy she went to him, full of the memory of the dreadful event, and said: "How is your head to-day?" He had himself forgotten the little circumstance, and, glancing at the compass, cheerfully replied: "West, no'west, and running free, madam."

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1878.

CHRISTMAS.

Again we find ourselves in the midst of the Christmas Holidays, and we extend to one and all the oft repeated but nevertheless cheerful salutation of

"A MERRY CHRISTMAS."

But, amid the general festivities and rejoicings, incident to the occasion, an unusual number of families in our beloved South mourn, having recently been visited with sore affliction, and they have our heartfelt sympathy.

The Close of the Volume.

This number closes the twenty-sixth volume of the PRESS. For over a quarter of a century we have published this paper, first under the management of Blum & Son, and now by the present firm. We have endeavored to give our subscribers their money's worth in a good readable newspaper, and as we have fiulfilled our part of the contract we hope all delinquents will call and settle up without further delay, as we need money.

Thanks to Hon. Wm. M. Robbins for regular files of the *Congressional Globe*.

GOV. HAMPTON.—Advices from Columbia, Saturday, represent Governor Hampton as improving rapidly, with the best prospects for his recovery. We hope Gov. Hampton may speedily recover, as his death would be a great loss to the South.

BAYARD TAYLOR, our Minister to Germany, died in Berlin, on the 19th.

We only have room to refer to the Wake county tax injunction case.

GOLD at par in New York, on the 17th, the first time since the suspension of specie payments in 1862.

The subject of establishing the whipping-post is being agitated, but our Legislature will not have backbone to go and do it. Every county should have one.

A GOOD MOVE.—Mr. N. Dumont, a northern man, who has been for several years a resident of Charlotte, has issued a circular calling for a meeting of good, fair, representative Northern men residing in the South in Charlotte, about the 15th of January, the object being to counteract false impressions made by designing tricksters North for political effect.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Senate Committee restored the salaries of foreign ministers, cut down by the Democratic House of Representatives, to the amount now fixed by law.

Blain's resolution of enquiry into election frauds or intimidations, passed, with only six dissenting voices. The committee of investigation to sit with closed doors.

Our Senators, Merrimon and Ransom, delivered very able speeches against the schemes of the Radicals, led by Blaine and Conkling, to stir up strife in the country. They advocated peace and harmony.

The South should live more within herself, at least until sectional agitation North ceases altogether.

Heavy snow storm North on the 21st.

Governor Vance has appointed Samuel L. Taylor a Commissioner of Affidavits for North Carolina, resident in Philadelphia. He has also appointed Armour C. Anderson to be a Commissioner of Affidavits for this State, resident in New York.

THE STRENGTH OF OUR NAVY.—The Naval report has been issued. It shows the number of cruising vessels now in commission at 23. They need no immediate repairs. There are several vessels needing repairs, which when accomplished would make the effective cruising force of the navy 47 steamships and 5 sailing vessels. We have thirteen monitors ready for service and two torpedo boats. The Secretary says without any increase of appropriations beyond what is asked for, that is within the means under the control of the Department, with current appropriations, the total fighting force of the navy is 31 cruising ships, 15 monitors and two torpedo boats,

POSTOFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES.—The whole number of postoffices in the United States, as shown by the report of the First Assistant Postmaster-General, J. N. Tyner, for the year ending June 30, 1878, was 39,258—an increase over 1877 of 1,913. The number of presidential offices is 1,570, and the number under the control of the Postmaster-General is 37,688, which indicates the amount of patronage given to Judge Key. The number of cases acted on by the appointment office during the fiscal year was 10,276.

CORRECT RULING. — Judge Bryan, sitting in Charleston last week, made a ruling upon a much mooted question which ruling must challenge the endorsement of the well regulated public sentiment of the country. He correctly instructed the grand jury that, if United States marshals are assaulted when not engaged in discharging their duties, or while out of the line of their duty, the persons who assault them cannot be punished under the United States laws. The plea of the Radical press is that an appointment as united States commissioner or marshal blots out every offence, of every kind, committed while the appointment lasts, and has the retroactive effect of preventing the officer from being prosecuted for offences committed before he was appointed. To make the United States law operative, the officer who is assailed or obstructed must be in the line of his duty when so obstructed or assailed.—*Charlotte Observer.*

Auditor's Report for 1878.

[Raleigh Observer, 15th.]

We received a copy of the Auditor's report yesterday with the compliments of Dr. Love. It is a complete statement of the funds of the State, with detailed statements and tabular exhibits of the receipts and disbursements at the public treasury of North Carolina during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1878.

It appears that about $2,000 have been saved to the State under the new arrangement of allowing sheriffs to deposit their taxes in certain convenient banks and save the expense of travelling to the State capital. The comparative statement of the number of acres of land, number of horses, &c., and the value of the same for the years 1874 to '77 inclusive is very interesting and instructive.

The total aggregate value of lands, town property, horses, mules, cattle, farming utensils, money in hand and on deposit, solvent credits, &c., in 1874 was $143,723,813. While in 1877 it was $146,370,493, a gain of $2,646,680.

The number of acres of land listed for taxation has decreased 796,370 acres, and fallen off in value $2,214,288 for the same years. For the same years the value of town property has increased from $16,652,131 to $17,413,340. The number of horses has increased 13,263, the value has decreased $1,043,843, owing, no doubt, to the general shrinkage in nearly all values. Mules increased in number 13,070, and decreased in value $327,551. Goats have gained rapidly and multiplied to the extent of 7,455 over the number known to be in the State in 1874. The numerical increase in cattle is only 14,039, and the money loss in value $151,406. This is a sorry showing for what ought to be one of the greatest interests.

There are 88,391 more hogs in the State than there were in 1874, and what is surprising to us is that despite the low price of meat there is an increased valuation amounting to $182,153. Sheep growing has made some progress and in the very teeth of the dogs the flocks have grown larger and we have 88,335 more head than we had four years ago, and $7,762 worth more thon we then had. The value of farming utensils has nearly doubled, showing a net gain of $5,688,680. Money on hand and on deposit has decreased by a half. Solvent credits have been growing steadily and now exhibit an increase of a fourth, while other personal property shows a falling off in value of about one tithe. The stock of the State in Companies has increased from $590,521 worth to $698,258, and her railroad franchises that were worth only $564,981 in 1874, amounted to $889,591 in 1877. As we understand it the rate of taxation has been annually lowered until it is by no means oppressive, and although we have made no startling progress in the term of four years embraced in the above comparison, we have not lost ground, but in times of panics, business depression and financial distress, have substantially improved. It is enough to give us heart to go bravely on, and to hope for better and more prosperous times.

Agricultural Statistics of North Carolina.

According to the statistics of the National Bureau, North Carolina, during the twelve months preceding January 1st, 1878, increased her wheat products half a million of bushels, adding exactly one bushel per acre to the average yield of the State, and 60.000 acres to the wheat acreage of the State. The increased value of the crop for the year was $800.000. Oats fell off 5,000 acres in area, and 8 cents in price, yet by increasing the yield 2 bushels per acre, adding 450,000 bushels to the product for the State, the total value was increased about $95,000. Corn fell off about 200,000 bushels, notwithstanding an increased acreage of 56,000 acres, and lost in value $550,000. Rye increased 85,000 bushels, but fell off 25 cents in price, losing $74,000 in value. Hay increased 10,000 tons, but having decreased in price more than $4 per ton, fell off in total value $54,000. Irish potatoes increased 3,000 bushels, and 14 cents in price, gaining $121,000 in value. North Carolina fell off 25,000 acreage in cotton whereas Mississippi increased hers 70,000.

State News.

The Raleigh *Observer* learns that Rev. Messrs. Black and Reid, who have recently purchased the Raleigh *Christian Advocate*, have also purchased the *Carolina Methodist*, a paper which has been published at Monroe, by Mr. W. C. Wolfe, and edited by Revs. W. M. Robey and C. M. Pepper.

The "Baby's Best Friend" is Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, since it maintains the baby's health by keeping it free from Colic, Diarrhœa, etc. Price 25 cts.

Randleman & Ferree, of Union factory, Randolph county, have begun the erection of another factory 100 feet long by 36 feet wide, which will be followed by a larger building in the summer. They have just completed eight dwellings for employees and will build some twenty more.

There have been more deaths in Guilford county within the past year than in any previous year within our knowledge. Undertaker Gullett has had orders for 43 coffins within the past 39 days. The most of these cases are from diphtheria and scarlet fever.——Mr. Anthony Ingle near Bethel church, lost one child from diphtheria last Sunday and two on Monday. All three were buried in the same grave, Tuesday, at Shumaker's church. —*Patriot.*

Charlotte *Observer:* A company composed of Dr. J. P. McCombs, of this city, Dr. Chattard, of Philadelphia, and Mr. E. Motz, a gentleman who has been for some time connected with the mining interest in this section of the State, has purchased a lot of improved mining machinery, a portion of which has already arrived in the city, and will shortly begin to put it up at the Brewer mine, in Chesterfield county, S. C. The machinery is valued at about $10,000, and the company propose to buy as much more next spring. It consists mostly of hydraulic works for excavating and moving the ore.

The survey of the Yadkin river has been completed. The officers in charge of the work say there is no difficulty in making the river navigable, and that it will not cost much to do it. We hope our representatives in Congress will apply soon for an appropriation and let the work be pushed on to completion.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Injunction Issued in Favor of the Tax Payers of Wake and Halifax.

[From the Raleigh News.]

NEWBERN, Dec. 6.—In the case of the taxpayers of Wake county against the Sheriff to restrain the collection of taxes above the constitutional limitation of 66⅔ cents on the $100 valuation of property and $2.00 on the poll, Judge Seymour to-day granted the injunction asked for.

A similar injunction was granted in the case of the taxpayers of Halifax county against the tax-collector of that county. The present levy in each county is alleged to be 84 censs on the $100 and $2.25 on the poll, being 25 per cent. more than the legal limit. In the aggregate it will make a difference of several thousands of dollars of taxation in each county. In the first case W. H. Pace and Col. Walter Clark appeared as counsel for the taxpayers of Wake. The latter and E. T. Clark were counsel for the taxpayers of Halifax county.

Monument to Hon. Wm A. Graham.

A monument was erected in the Presbyterian Cemetery of this place last week to the memory of Hon. Wm. A. Graham. It is made of Rhode Island Granite of an agreeable bluish white.—It is in five pieces; the base, sub-base, die, entablature, and surmounting obelisk, the whole resting on a brick foundation, and from the ground to the apex, twenty-one feet high. The whole is graceful and striking, most perfect proportions being preserved, and the lines of the component parts blending into each other at graceful angles.

On the East face of the sub-base appears the inscription GRAHAM. The die has four faces highly polished, and on its East face is inscribed Speaker of the House of Commons, Senator of the United States, Governor of North Carolina, Secretary of the United States Navy, Arbitrator of the Maryland and Virginia line. On the North face is inscribed, Fortunate in his descent and in the gifts of nature, he thoroughly fitted himself for the duties of his profession and of public life. Possessing faculties of rare proportion and harmony, he adorned his career by a quiet and dauntless courage, opened and fixed principles of conduct, and unfailing courtesy and a stainless name. "The memory of the just is blessed." On the West side, WILLIAM ALEXANDER GRAHAM, Born September 5, 1804, Died August 11, 1875. The South face has no inscription.—*Hillsboro Recorder.*

General News.

HORRIBLE MASSACRE BY THE TURKS.—The British consul at Sofia confirms the reports that the Turkish militia massacred 350 Bulgarians of Cheresnitza, and that the Circassians burned 12 Bulgarian villages in the district of Bressna. Insurgent Bulgarian bands are forming all through Macedonia, and Rhodope refugees are descending into the Port Lagos district, and murdering and robbing indiscriminately. Turkish troops have been sent to the scene.

Reward.—We will pay a reward of one thousand dollars for any certificate published by us regarding Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup not found genuine. Vogeler, Mey & Co., Baltimore, Oct. 1, 1877.

GREAT SNOW IN THE WEST.—Recent dispatches from central and western Missouri, Iowa and Kansas say the heaviest snow storm known for years prevailed last week.

Our minister at the Court of St. James yesterday, under instructions from Mr. Evarts, paid over to Lord Salisbury, the $5,500,000 in gold, in which we were cast by the fishery award. Mr. Welsh at the same time intimated that the claim was not a just one, but the money was given for the sake of peace between the two Anglo-Saxon families.

REPORT OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.—The public debt statement shows an increase of the debt during the month of $3,214,242. Cash in Treasury coin $223,564,717. Currency $4,669,826. Currency held for redemption of fractional currency, $15,000,000. Special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit as provided by law $37,080,000.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.—The War Department report just issued gives the total strength of the enlisted men of the army at 24,761 men. Referring to the employment of troops as a posse comitatus, the Secretary says he is clearly of the opinion that the President should be left free to employ the national forces in aid of process of federal courts whenever he deems it necessary.

D. R. LEAK. T. A. WILSG

WINSTON

MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS!

The undersigned respectfully announce that they have opened a first-class

MARBLE & GRANITE YARD.

Where they are prepared to furnish

MARBLE HEADSTONES, MONUMEMTS TOMBSTONES, MANTELS,

&c., &c., &c.

Granite Work for Building and Garve yard purposes. All Monuments and Tombs executed in the FINEST STYLE. None employed but

SKILLED WORKMEN.

Orders from a distance solicited and promptly filled at prices that cannot be undersold. Designs sent to any one on application, free of charge. Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work. All work warranted. Address

LEAK & WILSON.

Winston, N. C., August, 1877.—no.30.

DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE.

THE WINSTON DRAMATIC TROUPE OF GOOD TEMPLARS will give an ENTERTAINMENT at TISE'S HALL, on DECEMBER 26TH, 1878. Doors open at 6 o'clock. Performance commences at 7½ o'clock, Admission 25 cents. Reserved Seats 50 cents

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

Salem, N. C., Dec. 10, 1878.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held in Salem, on Tuesday, the 14th day of January, 1879, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

W. A. LEMLY, *Cashier.*

Watches $3 to $7. Revolvers $2.50. Over 100 latest Novelties. Ag'ts wanted. So. Supply Co. Nashville, Tenn.

"VEGETINE,"

WILL CURE RHEUMATISM.

MR. ALBERT CROOKER, the well known druggist and apothecary, of Springvale, Me, always advises every one troubled with Rheumatism to try VEGETINE.

Read his Statement:

SPRINGVALE, ME., Oct. 12, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir:—Fifteen years ago last fall I was taken sick with rheumatism, was unable to move until the next April. From that time until three years ago this fall, I suffered everything with rheumatism. Sometimes there would be weeks at a time that I could not step one step; these attacks were quite often. I suffered everything that a man could. Over three years ago last Spring I commenced taking VEGETINE and followed it up until I had taken seven bottles; have had no rheumatism since that time. I always advise every one that is troubled with rheumatism to try VEGETINE, and not suffer for years as I have done. This statement is gratuitous as far as Mr. Stevens is concerned. Yours, etc.,

ALBERT CROOKER,

Firm of A. Crooker & Co., Druggists and Apothecaries.

VEGETINE

HAS ENTIRELY CURED ME.

BOSTON, Oct. 1870.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir:—My daughter, after having a severe attack of Whooping Cough, was left in a feeble state of health. Being advised by a friend she tried the VEGETINE, and after using a few bottles was fully restored to health.

I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism. I have taken several bottles of the VEGETINE for this complaint, and am happy to say it has entirely cured me. I have recommended the VEGETINE to others with the same good results. It is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood; it is pleasant to take and I can cheerfully recommend it.

JAMES MORSE, 364 Athens Street.

Rheumatism is a Disease of the Blood.

The blood in this disease is found to contain an excess of fibrin. VEGETINE acts by converting the blood from its diseased condition to a healthy circulation. VEGETINE regulates the bowels which is very important in this complaint. One bottle of Vegetine will give relief; but, to effect a permanent cure, it must be taken regularly, and may take several bottles, especially in cases of long-standing. Vegetine is sold by all Druggists. Try it, and your verdict will be the same as that of thousands before you who say, "I never found so much relief as from the use of VEGETINE," which is composed exclusively of *Barks, Roots* and *Herbs.*

"VEGETINE" says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

VEGETINE.

NOTHING EQUAL TO IT.

SOUTH SALEM, MASS., Nov. 14, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir:—I have been troubled with Scrofula, Canker, and Liver Complaint for three years. Nothing ever did me any good until I commenced using the VEGETINE. I am now getting along first rate, and still using the Vegetine. I consider there is nothing equal to it for such complaints. Can heartily recommend it to every body.

Yours truly,

MRS. LIZZIE M. PACKARD,

No. 16 Lagrange Street, South Salem, Mass.

VEGETINE

Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

THE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY

PATTERSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS.

PRODUCE.

Wheat, $1.00 to $1.10; Old corn, 00 to 00; Corn, 50 to 00; Rye, 50 to 55; Oats, 30; Flaxseed, 85; Feathers, (new) 40; Butter 10 to 12½; Eggs, 12½; Beeswax, 22 to 24; Flour, $2 50 to $0 00; Meal, per lb., 1½c.; Pork, 5 to 6; Lard, 9 to 10; Peas, 50; Raw Cotton, 8; Wool, 30 a 35; Green Apples, 40 a 60; Chestnuts, $1.50; Tallow, 7.

STAPLE GOODS.

Sugars, Brown 8 to 9; White, 10 to 12; Coffees, Rio, 14 to 18; Extra Fancy, 20; Yarns, 85; Sheeting 6 to 7; Plaids, 8½ to 0; Soda, 5; Kerosene Oil, per gallon, 18; Syrup, per gallon, 25; Salt, per sack, $1 10, $1 15, $1 25, $2 00.

The above represents wholesale prices. Retail prices are higher, except for salt.

Winston Tobacco Market.

REPORTED BY A. B. GORRELL

WINSTON, N. C., Dec. 17th, 1878.

Breaks have been quite full for the past week, with good demands for fine wrappers and all tobaccos of character.

NEW CROP.	
Lugs, Green	$1 00 to $1 50
" Com,	2 00 to 2 50
" Good Red	3 00 to 3 50
" Bright com	3 50 to 4 50
" " good	5 00 to 6 00
" " fine	7 00 to 10 00
" " fancy	12 00 to 15 00
Leaf Common	3 00 to 4 50
" Good	5 00 to 7 00
Bright thin leaf	8 00 to 15 00
Common Wrappers	8 50 to 10 00
Medium "	12 50 to 18 00
Fine "	20 00 to 40 00 to 60 00

as to color and quality.

CHARLOTTE, Dec. 20.—Flour $2 40 a $2 60. Wheat 90. Corn 45 a 50. Oats 35 a 40. Bacon 5½ a 6. Potatoes, 30 a 62.

FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 20.—Bacon 7 a 10. Apple Brandy $2 25. Flour $4 75 a $5 25. Corn 70 a 72. Wheat 90 a $1 00. Lard, 9 a 10. Potatoes, 35 a 40. Whisky $2 00.

NEW YORK Dec. 23.—Flour 4 00 a 4 75. Wheat 90 a $1 00. Corn 46 a 47. Oats 27 a 28.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 23.—Wheat 95 a $1 07. Corn 42 a 46. Oats 27 a 31. Flour $2 75 a $3 50. Bacon, 3½ a 4½.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 21.—Wheat 87 a 96 Corn 31 a 32. Oats 22 a 25. Bacon 3a 4½.

MARRIED LIFE

DR. BUTTS

No. 12 N. Eighth St. St. Louis, Mo.

Who has had greater experience in the treatment of the sexual troubles of both male and female than any physician in the West, gives the results of his long and successful practice in his two new works, just published, entitled

The PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE

The PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER

Books that are really Guides and Self-Instructors in all matters pertaining to Manhood and Womanhood, and supply a want long felt. They are beautifully illustrated, and in plain language, easily understood. The two books embrace 540 pages, and contain valuable information for both married and single, with all the recent improvements in medical treatment.

Read what our home papers say: "The knowledge imparted in Dr. Butts' new works is in no way of questionable character, but is something that every one should know. The Youth, the victim of early indiscretion; the Man, otherwise perfectly healthy maybe, but with waning vigor in the prime of life, and the Wearer, in misery from the many ills her sex is heir to."—St. Louis Journal.

POPULAR PRICES—60 cts. each both in one volume, $1; in cloth and gilt, 75 cts. extra. Sent under seal, on receipt of price in money or stamps.

SINGLE LIFE

HOLIDAY GOODS

AT THE

Salem Book Store.

THANKFUL for the liberal patronage heretofore received, we take pleasure in announcing that our stock of

HOLIDAY GOODS,

this season, has been carefully selected, and embraces a variety of useful and ornamental articles which are offered at prices to suit the times, consisting of

GIFT BOOKS,

(PROSE AND POETRY,)

FAMILY BIBLES, POCKET BIBLES, PRAYERS and HYMNALS, HYMN BOOKS, CHILDREN'S BOOKS in great variety. WRITING DESKS, WORK BOXES, WALL and WORK BASKETS, PAPETERIES, all prices and styles. PAPER KNIVES, fine and common. ALBUMS, Photo and Autograph, HANDKERCHIEF and GLOVE BOXES, DIARIES, PORTMONAIS & PURSES, &c., &c., &c., &c.

We will use our best endeavors to please all who may favor us with a call,

Very respectfully,

L. BLUM & E. T. BLUM.

CONDENSED TIME.

North Carolina Railroad.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Date, Dec. 1, 1878.	No. 2 Daily.	No. 4. Daily.	No. 8. Daily ex. Sun.
Leave Charlotte	3 20 a m	6 55 p m	.....
" Salisbury	5 34 a m	9 10 p m	.....
" High Point	7 00 a m	10 39 p m	.....
Arrive Greensboro	7 39 a m	11 18 p m	.....
Leave Greensboro	8 00 a m	.....	4 15 p m
Arrive Hillsboro	10 16 a m	.....	8 37 p m
" Durham	10 59 a m	.....	10 24 p m
" Raleigh	12 15 p m	.....	1 10 a m
Leave "	3 30 p m	5 45 a m	.....
Arrive Goldsboro	5 35 p m	9 55 a m	.....

No. 2—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R., for all points in Western North Carolina, daily except Sunday. At Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West. At Goldsboro, with W. & W. R. R. for Wilmington.

No. 4—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Date, Dec. 1, 1878.	No. 1. Daily.	No. 3. Daily.	No. 7. Daily. ex. Sun.
Leave Goldsboro	10 10 a m	6 20 p m	.....
Arrive Raleigh	12 40 p m	10 20 p m	.....
Leave "	4 10 p m	.....	6 45 a m
Arrive Durham	5 33 p m	.....	8 06 a m
" Hillsboro	6 17 p m	.....	11 00 a m
" Greensboro	8 35 p m	.....	3 30 p m
Leave "	8 53 p m	6 47 a m	.....
Arrive High Point	9 28 p m	7 25 a m	.....
" Salisbury	10 56 p m	9 01 a m	.....
" Charlotte	1 00 a m	10 [illegible] a m	.....

No. 1—Connects at Greensboro with Salem Branch. At Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R. daily except Sunday, for all points in Western North Carolina. At AirLine Junction with A. & C. A. L. R. R. for all points South and South-east

No. 3—Connects at Air Line Junction with A. & C. A. L. R. R. forall points South and Southeast; at Charlotte with C., C. & A. & A. R. R. for all points South and Southwest.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro daily except Sunday			9 10 p m
Arrive Kernersville	"	"	10 20 p m
Arrive Salem	"	"	11 10 p m
Leave Salem	"	"	6 00 p m
Arrive Kernersville	"	"	6 40 p m
Arrive Greensboro	"	"	8 00 p m

Connecting at Greensboro with Trains on R. & D. and N. C. Railroads.

Sleep'g Cars Without Change,

Run both ways with Trains (Nos. 1 and 2) between New York and Atlanta via Richmond, Greensboro and Charlotte, and both ways on Trains Nos. 3 and 4 between New York and Savannah via Richmond, Charlotte and Augusta.

☞ Through Tickets on sale at Greensboro, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Salisbury and Charlotte, and at all principal points South, South-west, West North and East. For Emigrant rates to Arkansas and Texas, address

J. R. MACMURDO,

Gen'l Pass. Agent, Richmond, Va.

NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as Administrators on the estate of Israel G. Lash, on the 1st day of May, 1878, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and settlement. And all persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

THOS. B. LASH, W. A. LASH, W. A. LEMLY, } *Admistrators of Israel G. Lash.*

May 16, 1878-tf.

FOR SALE.

ONE BUREAU, ONE BOOKCASE, ONE WARDROBE, ONE STOVE.

Can be seen at the residence of Mr. C. L. Rights. Terms made known on applying to Mr. T. F. Crist.

SOMETHING NICE

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS!

F. W MELLER,

CONFECTIONER AND BAKER,

AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Toys & Fancy Goods,

HAS just returned from the North, where he purchased, at greatly reduced prices, a large stock of goods in his line, which he will be able to sell cheaper than any such goods have been sold heretofore.

The TOYS have been selected with great care, and of the latest designs, and being amusing and instructive, are just what you want to gladden the hearts of the little ones.

The CONFECTIONERIES are of the choicest kinds and consist of everything kept in a first-class house.

Thankful for the liberal patronage extended to me in the past I cordfally invite you to call on me in the future at my Old Stand on Main Street, near the Post Office, Salem, N. C. F. W. MELLER.

Floral Autograph Album.

A new and beautiful album, richly illustrated with choice Wreaths and Bouquets of Flowers. The most elegant Birthday Present ever offered at

BLUM'S BOOKSTORE.

WANTED!

A BLACKSMITH, immediately. Apply to the undersigned. W. F. SWAIM, Farmington, Davie co., N. C. tf. Oct. 3,

SEMPER PARATUS.

PATTERSON & CO.

OF SALEM,

KEEP IN STOCK AND OFFER AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, A

Fine & Varied Assortment of Dress Goods,

BLEACHED MUSLINS, Choice Styles New FALL PRINTS, NOTIONS, and FANCY GOODS, including Hosiery, Buttons, Threads, Gloves, Toilet Soaps, &c. Looking Glasses of different sizes, Umbrellas at all prices. Choice COFFEES and SUGARS.

OIL CLOTHS, Floor and Table, Daily expected. A fine lot of LADIES' VEILS. Gentlemen's Saxony and Nutria HATS. TOILET and LAUNDRY SOAPS.

A. T. Stewart & Co's Superior CASHMERES and ALPACAS. Our Agency for CARPETS continues, and we can offer all styles at from 10 to 15 percent less than last winter' sprices. Goods delivered promptly in Winston and Salem, and mailable packages sent to the country, free of charge,

AUGUST 8th, 1878.

HINSHAW & CO., AGENTS,

OPPOSITE PIEDMONT WAREHOUSE.

WINSTON, N. C.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GRASS SEEDS, FERTILIZERS & DRIED FRUITS.

RECEIVE NEW GOODS NEARLY EVERY DAY, AND ALL THEIR ROOMS are kept filled with well selected Goods which they sell at **BOTTOM PRICES.**

They invite their customers and public generally, to call and examine for themselves They have a

MOST VARIED AND COMPLETE STOCK,

and one of

THE LARGEST IN TOWN,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

500 PIECES PRINTS, ASSORTED;

Best Stock of Black Alpacas in Winston

COTTON YARNS, SHEETINGS, PLAIDS, GINGHAMS, DRILLING, LINSEYS, WORSTED DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CASSIMERS, ERIES' JEANS, CLOTHS, JEANS, LINENS, COTTINETTS, SKIRTS, GENTLEMEN'S AND LADIES' MERINO UNDERWEAR and BLANKETS. A FULL LINE OF NOTIONS, MEN'S GLOVES, HATS, HARDWARE, NAILS, WHITE LEAD, (cheap) OILS, VARNISHES, HORSE AND MULE SHOES, AXES, ROPE, GLASS, PUTTY, WOODENWARE, DRUGS, CANNED GOODS, OYSTERS, CRACKERS, GROCERIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FINE AND COMMON SYRUP, MEAT, LARD, COFFEE, SUGAR, &c. 500 SACKS COARSE AND FINE SALT. 2,000 POUNDS OF SOLE LEATHER, 2,000 PAIRS BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY GRADE, CALL AND SEE THEM.

We keep a full line of SHOES FOR LADIES AND MISSES, made at Winchester, Va., every pair of which we warrant. We also have a very large stock of all grades of other shoes.

DRIED FRUITS AND ALL COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE.

Our facilities for handling Goods and Produce are not surpassed by any house, here or elsewhere, in this country, and we at all time pay full market price for all saleable produce. All our prices are based on Cash.—We do this believing it to be the fairest way for both seller and buyer.

ALLISON & ADDISON'S

"STAR BRAND"

COMPLETE MANURE FOR TOBACCO AND WHEAT.

Is the cheapest Fertilizer, according to grade, on the market, and has given almost universal satisfaction. Standard guaranteed. We refer to 300 farmers in this and adjoining counties, who have been and are using it. We also keep fresh ground PLASTER and No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO.

ALL OUR SEEDS ARE FIRST CLASS,

and are from the well known Seedsmen of Richmond, Va., Allison & Addison. We now have in stock both at wholesale and retail, in any quantities, Clover Seed, Orchard Grass Seed, Herd's Grass Seed, Timothy Seed, Blue Grass Seed, German Millet Seed, and other varieties of Seeds.

ISAAC H. NELSON, of Stokes County,
NEWTON H. MEDEARIS, of Forsyth County,
JOHN W. MILLER, of Davidson County,

are with us and invite their friends to come and see them. They offer to the trade inducements unsurpassed by any house here. Respectfully,

HINSHAW & CO., Agents.

Winston, Aug. 8th, 1878.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY!

Z. G. HEGE, OF SALEM, N. C. | M. B. BITTING, OF BETHLEHEM, PA.

SIEWERS' OLD FURNITURE & COFFIN SHOP AGAIN OPENED.

THE WINSTON FURNITURE AND COFFIN COMPANY have rented J. D. SIEWERS' CABINET SHOP and all the machinery, where they intend to keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of FURNITURE and COFFINS. They have the most competent mechanics in their employment, and are able to do any kind of jobs ordered from them.

All kinds of REPAIRING, UPHOLSTERING, SAW FILING, &c., done in the most thorough and skillful manner.

Z. G. Hege will be glad to see all his old friends, in town and country, at any time.

A full supply of COFFINS, all sizes, always on hand.

Call at the Shop opposite Piedmont Warehouse, Winston, N. C., and at J. D. Siewers' Old Stand, Salem, N. C. Address,

WINSTON FURNITURE & COFFIN CO.

Winston and Salem, Sept. 5, 1878. 1y.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

The withdrawal of J. H. SAILOR from the firm of CRAFT & SAILOR has caused the firm to offer their VERY LARGE

NURSERY STOCK

at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. All persons in want of Fruit Trees, Plants, &c., should write at once for

SPECIAL PRICES.

The finest and largest stock ever offered. Notes and accounts must be settled at once.

CRAFT & SAILOR.

THE NURSERY BUSINESS will henceforth be carried on, in all its branches, at the GROUNDS now occupied with stock, by the undersigned, who has become sole Proprietor of THE CEDAR COVE NURSERY,

N. W. CRAFT,

RED PLAINS, Yadkin Co., N. C.

CARPETS, CARPETS,

CARPETS.

THE people of this vicinity have long felt the necessity of having a larger and better assortment of Carpets to select from has ever been kept in the place before. *I want is now fully supplied.* We have secure the exclusive use of

Richardson's Carpet Exhibitor,

A WONDERFUL INVENTION

for showing Carpets; a brief description of the use of which we give below.

With the use of the CARPET EXHIBITOR, we show from a Sample just how the Carpet looks on a very large room, multiplying the Sample a thousand times, matched and shown as perfect as when the carpet is made up and nailed upon the floor. In this way we are now prepared to show you a

NEW YORK WHOLESALE STOCK.

We have made special arrangements with one of the *Largest Houses* in New York, to fill all our orders for Carpets, and will show you a larger assortment to select from than has ever been kept outside of a wholesale house,

We keep samples of all

NEW AND DESIRABLE PATTERNS.

which *are not kept in stock* outside of large cities. This way of buying Carpets has now *become popular*, and we show what you would otherwise have to go to New York to find. We can sell as cheap for *cash* as you can buy for *cash* in New York, and there being no remnants to take off the profits, we are enabled to sell on a very small commission, and most respectfully invite the public to examine our stock, and satisfy themselves.

IF YOU WANT A CARPET

of any dimensions, bring a correct measure of your room and we guarantee to suit you

Please call and see us, whether you wis to buy or not, as it is no trouble to show goods.

PATTERSON & CO.,

CARPETS, DRY GOODS and GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Main Street, Salem, N. C.

PRESCRIPTION FREE!

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address, Dr. W. JAQUES & Co., 120 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, O.

The People's Press.

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C. Post Office Arrangements. Office hours from 7 o'clock, A. M., to 6 P. M., during the week, and on Sunday from 7 to 8 A. M.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING OF MAILS.

RAILROAD, from Greensboro to Salem closes every day, except Sunday at 4.45, p. m. Due every day, except Sunday, by 10:50 p. m.

MOUNT AIRY, via Winston, Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Dalton, Pilot Mountain, Flat Shoals and Tom's Creek. Closes every day except Sunday, at 6:30, a. m. Due every day except Sunday, at 6, p. m.

DANBURY, via Winston, Flat Branch, Sedge Garden, Germanton and Walnut Cove. Closes every day except Sunday at 6:30, a. m, Due every day, except Sunday by 5, p. m.

HUNTSVILLE, via Lewisville and Panther Creek. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6:30, a. m. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturdayby 10, a. m.

RICHMOND HILL, via Mount Tabor, Vienna. Red Plains and East Bend. Closes Monday and Friday at 6:30 a. m. Due Tuesday and Saturday by 2, p. m.

FULTON, via Friedberg, Advance and Elbaville, closes every Friday, at 6:30, A. M. Due every Saturday, by 8, A. M.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

LOCAL ITEMS.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS to one and all.

GOOD BUTTER, 20 cents.

LAST ISSUE of the PRESS, volume 26.

AUCTIONEERS receive 40 cents per hour.

ALL places of business close Xmas day.

ENTIRE sale of goods at J. L. Fulkerson's store amounted to some $3,500.

THE holiday trade is very much divided this year.

BAD COLDS.—everybody nearly has them, and cough syrups in demand.

WE issue two days earlier owing to the holidays.

Rev. E. RONDTHALER returned Friday evening.

DRESSED squirrels and rabbits bring 5 and 10 cents apiece.

GUILFORD COUNTY furnished 3 convicts to the penitentiary last week.

THE sleet and slush gave the merchants an unusual call for overshoes.

MRS. E. W. CLEMMONS and Mrs. A. H. Wharton and family are spending Christmas with relatives here.

TURKEYS by the wagon load 50 cents apiece. Retail price 60 and 75 cents. Quotations from a dealer in these birds.

WEST BEND'S big hog, the property of Preston Jones, weighed 517 pounds. Another 468

M. B. BITTING, the furniture man, is partaking of the festivities of the season at his home, Bethlehem, Pa

MORAVIAN CHURCH from what we have seen and heard, promises a very pretty decoration.

AT the Quarter, (Mitchell's) on 2nd Christmas day, a fine steer will be quartered, and a shooting match take place.

S. E. ALLEN sends greetings to his customers,—hope they may have a merry Christmas and a prosperous New Year.

HENRY I. Norman, of East Bend, killed 3 hogs, 18 months old, weighing 430, 416, 407½. Average 416 pounds.

SIX mountain wagons were disposing of apples on the streets, Monday. The prices ranged from 60 cts. to $1 per bushel.

SNOW, our first, fell Friday evening. The flakes soon turned to rain-drops and a heavy sleet the result. Sunday it snowed briskly again but only for a short while.

C. L. RIGHTS is a Notary Public of long standing. All business promptly attended to requiring the seal of such an office.

CHEW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

THE Sheriff of Stokes county has settled with the State Treasurer for 1878 taxes, paying $1,853.41 as public, and $1,538.92 as special taxes.

WE had during this week and still have our coldest weather. Winter in earnest. Ice frozen on the ponds Friday night still remains

PROF. HARTLEY'S Reading and Dramatic Personations, as also the Episcopal Oyster-Supper, owing to unfavorable weather, did not take place Friday night.

IN November, 31 distilleries and fixtures, 460 stands and 32,000 gallons of beer and a lot of whisky was captured by revenue officers in Iredell county.

JOHN MOORE, for some time past a resident of Winston, has purchased R. Barrow's interest in the Livery Stable of Barrow & Beck.

THE Infant School under Miss S. Pfohl's supervision, closed Thursday.—Exercises were held at their rooms and the efforts of the little folks were quite pleasing.

PRICES REDUCED.—In order to close out, as much as possible, our stock of Holiday Goods, we offer them at reduced prices, at the SALEM BOOKSTORE.

HUNTING.—I have caught 78 opossums this Fall. The heaviest one netted 8 pounds. I caught three in one night which weighed 20 pounds.

M. C. LEACH.

LEWIS YOKELY, a penitentiary convict from this county, escaped several weeks since while at work on the W. N. C. Railroad. He returned to his home in Yadkin county, procured his clothing and left for parts unknown.

THE Silver Cornets once again made our town resound with good music, Monday night. The band intend giving Winston and Salem a general serenade, and will from time to time proceed to make the round. The boys are a clever set and their music is always welcome.

THE new cabinet organ for the Baptist church has arrived. It is a fine instrument, and with Miss Carrie Jones as organist, "sweet sounds" fill the place of worship.

DON'T forget the orphans, but attend the Oyster Supper at Tise's Hall, Saturday night. Elder Wood will deliver a good address, and the cause is a most worthy one.

O Red "C" oil is the oil for me,
For by its clear light I plainly can see;
Explosions no longer need I now dread,
While I burn in my lamp "C" oil so red.
I buy it in Winston, at Smith's Drug stand,
The only place in town it is kept on hand.

"'Twas the night before Christmas," etc., yes, and this is the long expected and wished for time by many happy little hearts, who will with care, hang their stockings near the chimney-place, jubilant over the rich treasures Old Santa Claus will deposit there.

SEVERAL attempts have been made to break into the well-known eating saloon, &c., "Cash Corner," in Winston. Tom was up to time Saturday night, and nabbed a youthful son of Africa, marching him off to the station house, to await the next mayor's court.

DIPTHERIA has made many homes sad the past fall, in this section, by the removal of cherished buds from earth, to bloom again in Paradise. Many sections of the State have been visited by the dread disease.

SATURDAY afternoon a shooting match for turkeys will be the fun, near Levin Brietz's residence, just west of town. "Uncle Billy" and J. Shutt have ten birds purchased expressly for the occasion and promise some sport. All are invited.

ED. DAY, col., died suddenly in Winston Saturday. He was well and apparently enjoying good health a few hours before his death, which it is supposed resulted from the drinking of poisoned liquor, as examination showed strychnine in a bottle of liquor from which he had been drinking.

AT THE MORAVIAN CHURCH, Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock p. m., a love-feast for the children will be held. At 7 p. m., congregation love-feast.

Christmas day, at 10 a. m., preaching.

In the afternoon, Elm Street Sunday School Concert, in Chapel of the Church.

At 7 p. m., a Christmas Dialogue by the Salem Sunday School.

SELLING GIRLS has become quite a business with one of the Winston merchants. He has in the past few weeks disposed of a good many, but has a large number yet on hand, which can be bought cheap. We allude to S. E. Allen and the celebrated "Farmer Girl" Cooking Stove.

REVENUE RAID.—Thursday, revenue officers Col. Martin, Stipe and Kellogg, with others, made a raid in Old Richmond township, this county, capturing as the property of a man by the name of Welch, and a couple of partners, 3 horses. 2 wagons and about 150 gallons of whisky.

STOKES COUNTY.—We learn from the Danbury *Reporter*, that Joel F. Hill has been appointed a magistrate of Stokes county in place of J. Y. Allen, resigned.

Isam Hooker who broke out of jail, has been recaptured and returned to prison, says the *Reporter*.

In the case of the State against Lewis Bohanan, for shooting Jim Smith, Justice Shelton required a bond of $1,000 for Mr. Bohanan's appearance at Court. The bond was promptly given. *Reporter*.

EPH DANIELS, col., transgressed the town ordinance by firing a pistol near the gas house last Monday night week. Charley came upon him unknowingly and trotted him off to the calaboose, taking charge of the weapon and a bucket containing two gallons of liquor. The Mayor's Court fined the darkey $6 next morning, and money being scarce the little bill was exchanged for the captured property.

WEST Winston and East Salem Sunday Schools opened the seasons with pleasing entertainments Sabbath afternoon. The weather was unfavorable, and we, among many, failed to attend, but hear that very good selections of dialogues and festive songs, well rendered, were enjoyed by those present.

The colored Moravian Sunday School also spent a portion of the afternoon in Christmas entertainment exercises, very well rendered.

"The habit of trimming mock orange trees and then throwing the branches out into the street is criminally wrong, and should not be indulged in. When thus carelessly thrown over fences into highways, cows, horses, etc., will eat the leaves with a decided relish, and afterwards will just as decidedly die."

The above item we clip from an exchange and is worthy of note at this season, particularly, as much of the shubbery used in decorations is poisonous to cattle, and every one should be careful where they throw their refuse evergreens.

SURRY CO UNTY.—We learn that Thos. Norman, the oldest man in Surry county, died on last Tuesday night. He went to bed in apparently good health and was dead next morning. He served in the war of 1812, and was between 94 and 95 years of age.

Jesse K. Thompson, another old and much esteemed citizen, died on last Wednesday, from a stroke of paralysis. He was 82 years old.

A Mrs. Flippin was found dead, not far from home, recently, with throat cut and other marks of violence on her person.

The revenuers are on a raid in the upper end of the county.—*Mt. Airy Visitor, Dec.* 21.

BOY'S SCHOOL EXAMINATION exercises, on Friday afternoon, consisted of a general review of studies, the scholars answering aptly and to the gratification of all present.

In the evening, the entertainment was given, dialogues, recitations and songs constituting the programme. Henry Keehln won the praise in his prose recital, "Mark Anthony's Lament over Cæzar," displaying a natural gift in oratory, seldom exhibited by one so young in years. Good Advice, a portion of the Merchant of Venice, an Axe to Grind, with several other pleasing dialogues were appreciatively given. Rev. A. Lichtenthaler presided at the organ, and the singing, for boys was as good as could be expected. The whole passed off remarkably well. Bishop DeSchweinitz was called upon and delivered an appropriate address, teeming with good advice to the rising generation.

Rev. A. Lichtenthaler, R. B. Kerner and James E. Hall, are the successful teachers, and the fruits of their past labors were plainly visible.

OYSTER SUPPER AND REFRESHMENT FAIR in the Vogler Store Building, on New Year's eve, Dec. 31st, for benefit of Salem Literary Society. All are cordially invited to attend.

SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY.—The entertainment given in the Chapel of this ancient Home of Learning, on the evening of the 19th inst., was one of the precursors of the various festivals, both ecclesiastical and secular which, in our midst never fail to fittingly mark this peculiar season—the apex of the Christian year—Christmas. A large and enthusiastic auditory, representative of the culture of the two towns, listened, with unflagging interest to the extended recital, embracing twenty-four numbers on the programme, which occupied well on to three hours.

The first tone given in the Musical Mosaic of the evening, was a chorus, for female voices, of Curschman—"Welcome thou Light of Heaven"—which went well and evenly, and proved, in its character a most graceful greeting. The five piano-forte solo's—barring a stage nervousness on the part of the first performer—were all creditably executed. The Ketterer "Martha" Illustrations gave free scope to the flexible wrist of Miss L. Bobbitt, with its pages of light runs, alternating in heavy fore-arm work, and ending with a brillante *finale*, sufficiently testing executive powers. Miss B. Mercer played Smith's "Prière des Pélerius" (Pilgrim Prayers)—the best rendered piano solo of the evening—with chaste and fine discrimination of expression; the young lady possesses a springy, delicate touch, showing an appreciative skill in handling her subject, which was borne over and under a tracery of very pretty finger-work. A Gallop Brillante, of Perring, for four hands, was played by Misses A. Van Vleck and S. Key—dashy and impetuous as the galop of a thoroughbred, and as careless and frisky as a bird,—crisp, clear, no lapses, and all the skips true, the Introduction, of itself, showing that both executants commanded strength when needed.

The five songs were taken by the Misses Maud and Maggie Wester, J. Gwynn, Lillie Crosland and B. Dibrell. Heiser's German Song "Grave on the Heath," by Miss Maud Wester—embodying a sort of Middle Age asceticism of patience and love—was sung with an ease of manner, while exhibiting, also, a voice of good promise. The English Song of Sullivan's, "Let me Dream again," was delivered with good, strong voice by Miss Lillie Crosland, who made her maiden debut, on the occasion. Miss Maggie Wester rendered a sentimental song of that excellent composer, Blumenthal—"When we are parted,"—in fine *tentrement* and measure. Miss Dibrell, a captivating English song of Smart's, "By the Sea," interpreting understandingly the author's meaning; her middle register of voice is pure and true, and the song taxed none but these notes, in which she will always find her best success. Miss J. Gwynn gave Kuecken's pretty "Bird, fly from hence," having both 'cello and piano accompaniment, showing good culture throughout and not unmindful of having a beautiful thing to copy. All the songs and duetts were sustained by Prof. Agthe's sympathetic accompaniment, which never fails of greatly enhancing the higher interpretation of all vocalization. Miss Rosa Mickey and Miss Alma Carmichael very charmingly translated a duett of Prof. Agthe's, "Now Hill and Dale," (written for soprano and contralto), showing intelligent reading, as well as voices that will scarcely fail of winning deserved admiration, when heard; Miss C.'s contralto is full, round tone, and that of Miss M., soprano, very perceptibly grows richer as it matures, evincing little trace of being spoiled by earlier strictly part-singing. The *Duo* died away leaving us with the most lulling *dolcezza* and gentlest *smorzando*.

Strauss' "Blue Danube Waltzes," arranged for female chorus, were sung with verve and dash, the notes, like a spirituous essence, transfusing themselves from the voices to the eager ear, which organ, by some magnetic overthrow of things, seemed to concentre all other senses, while vividly seizing the balsamic perfumes diffused throughout the giddy whirl. Bordese's "Huntresses Chorus" met with equally unexceptional treatment, by the same voices. There were four English recitations and two French, showing, for most part, careful elocutionary training. In the Quartette Dialogue "The old country Aunt's visit to the City," Miss S. Fagg very agreeably said the leading part, though it was regretable she had such feeble support. The first French selection, "Le Bonté de Dieu" (God's Beneficence) provoked an *encore* from the (evidently) Gaelic portion of the audience, which, however, was not responded to. The melancholy "Adieux" to France, of the ill-starred Austrian—Marie Stuart—one of Beranger's pieces, was spoken with elegance and fit emphasis, by Miss A. Milligan.

A Solo and Chorus, for mixed voices, arranged from WAGNER, appropriately closed the evening's performance; it was very cleverly sung, with Messrs Ebert, Babnson and Lichtenthaler assisting. The piece is one of the isolated "symmetry's of the still," the "*collected* glow" that the genius of the Great Prophet of the Music of the Future occasionally allows itself, when, discarding, for the nonce, unbeautiful, measureless, chopped and broken sentences, the rude and uncommon in form, with audacious experiments in harmony and instrumentation, it permits us to enjoy the very perfection of refined melodic treatment. It is useless to dwell upon the rare beauty and fertility of rhythmical invention, so appropriately and learnedly employed in this particular chorus, it being one of those transfigured and transfiguring creations which transport the critic in his vocation, provided they do not twist the pen out of his hand.

Our space forbids (and that is the excuse) our reviewing all the fair, young *artistes* that appeared, for we always endeavor, conscientiously, to avoid personal, or invidious distinctions. Suffice it to say that the general performance throughout the evening indicated, unquestionably, the result of tireless and efficient training on the part of tutors, as well as industry of the pupils.

B.

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many Physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an established fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of Lung Diseases. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to Throat and Lung Affections, Consumption, Hemorrhages, Asthma, Severe Colds settled on the Breast, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by all Druggists in America.

MARRIED.

In Davidson County, by Jacob Yokely, Esq., Nov. 5th, Mr. S. DAVIS to Miss R. C. HAYWORTH.

Also, on the 19th inst., by the same, Mr. P. J. L. TICE to Miss M. C. CRAVEN, all of Davidson.

DIED.

In this place, on Monday morning, LOUIS EBERHART PFOHL, son of C. B. and M. Pfohl, aged 3 years. Only a few days ago we saw little LOUIS a bright and happy child. But the Father called and there is one less on earth to love, but a brighter gem in heaven.

In Winston township, December 14th, LIZZIE HUFF, wife of W. W. Huff, aged 25 years, 6 months and 4 days.

In this county, Wednesday the 18th, MEREDITH SHORE, infant son of J. J. Shore, aged one month.

At Moravia, Iowa, a short time since, DOROTHEA ELIZABETH STAUBER, wife of Joseph Stauber, aged 72 years, 7 months and 23 days. Mrs. STAUBER was formerly a resident of this place, removing to the West, in June 1848. The deceased has relatives and friends here who regret to receive tidings of her death.

New Advertisements.

A GOLD MEDAL

has been awarded at the Paris Exhibition of 1878 to

CLARK'S

O N T

Best SIX-CORD SPOOL COTTON. It is celebrated for being STRONG, ELASTIC, and of UNIFORM STRENGTH. It has been awarded MEDALS at the great Expositions, from the first at Paris, in 1855, to the Centehnial at Philadelphia, in 1876. In this country CLARK'S O. N. T. SPOOL COTTON is widely known in all sections for its superior Excellence in Machine and Hand Sewing. Their Mills at Newark, N. J., and Paisley, Scotland, are the largest and most complete in the world. The entire process of manufacture is conducted under the most complete and careful supervision, and they claim for their American production at least an equal merit to that produced in Paisley Mills. As

NO GRAND PRIZES were awarded at Paris for SPOOL Cotton.

they are glad to announce to the American Public that they have been awarded a GOLD MEDAL, being the highest award given for Six-Cord Spool Cotton.

George A. Clark & Brother,

SOLE AGENTS,

400 Broadway, New York.

OIL SASSAFRAS and PENNYROYAL

Of prime quality, bought in any quantity, for cash on delivery, free of brokerage, commissions, or storexpenses, by

Dodge & Olcott,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF

DRUGS, ESSENTIAL OILS, &C.,

88 William Street, - New York.

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Tobacco

Awarded *highest prize* at Centennial Exposition for *fine chewing qualities and excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring.* The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that *Jackson's Best* is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample. C. A. JACKSON & CO., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

AGENTS WANTED.—For the best and fastest selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. Address, NAT. PUB. CO., Philadelphia, Penna.

30 Mixed Cards, Snowflake, Damask, &c., no 2 alike with name 10 cts. J. Minkler & Co., Nassau, N. Y.

40 **MIXED CARDS,** with name 10 cts. Agents outfit 10 cts. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

I. W. DURHAM,

PRACTICAL

Marble-Worker

AND DEALER IN

MONUMENTS

AND

GRAVESTONES.

WINSTON, N. C.

Write for Price List and Designs.

March 21—26-12--1 year.

SUPPORT LOCAL INDUSTRY.

TO THE CITIZENS OF FORSYTH.

I WOULD MOST RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Winston, Salem and the surrounding country that I have opened a

CIGAR FACTORY,

and have on hand a large stock of fine

HAVANA AND SEED CIGARS

of my own manufacture which I offer at prices DEFYING COMPETITION.

I will keep on hand the following brands of Cigars:

CHURRICA,
BEST HAVANA,
ROYAL HAVANA,
THE SILVER LAKE,
THE INDIAN QUEEN,
FLOR DEL HABANA,
THE PRIDE OF WINSTON,
THE PRIDE OF SALEM,
THE PRIDE OF DURHAM,
THE DUKE OF DURHAM,
LITTLE CONRAD, and
THE STANDARD HABANA.

My Store is fitted up exclusively for

SMOKER'S GOODS,

and I will keep on hand all the celebrated brands of

SMOKING TOBACCO,

including

Blackwell's Durham Bull, Duke's Pro Bono Publico, Gail & Ax's Little Joker, Leak's Southern Belle, and Jones' Celebrated Occoneechee (fine for Cigarettes.)

ALL KINDS OF PIPES,

Meerschaum, Briar, Apple and Clay. Also Cigarettes and Cigarette Holders. All kinds of Cigar Holders, Cigar Cases, and all other goods that are to be found in any first-class store on Broadway, New York.

CALL and EXAMINE

my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Store on Court House Square (Dr. V. O. Thompson's Old Stand.)

SAM'L MERRILL.

Winston, N. C., Oct. 3—1878. 6 mo.

STOVES-STOVES-STOVES!

THE UNEDRSIGNED has the largest and most complete assortment of

COOKING STOVES

AND

HEATING STOVES

ever offered in this market and at greatly REDUCED PRICES.

Stove Pipes and Fixtures

always on hand.

ROOFING AND GUTTERING

promptly attended to. A general assortment of

TIN WARE,

Wholesale and Retail, always to be found at the "BIG COFFEE POT. Prices to suit the times.

J. E. MICKEY.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 24, 1878.

Plenty.

)o(

PLENTY—IRON—all sorts.
PLENTY—Nails, from 2d to 60 d.
PLENTY—Stoves, 6 kinds for Cooking.
PLENTY—Window Glass, size 8x10 to 24x48
PLENTY—Mule Shoes, 1 to 4.
PLENTY—Horse Shoes, 1 to 5.
PLENTY—Castings, little to large.
PLENTY—Bolts, from 1 to 20 inches.
PLENTY—Screws, ⅔ No. 2 to 3m 20.
PLENTY—Hubs, Rims and Spokes.
PLENTY—Sash, Blinds and Doors.
PLENTY—Buggy Material.
PLENTY—Tin Ware.
PLENTY—Harness Buckles.
PLENTY—Bits.
PLENTY—Ornaments.
PLENTY—Rings.
PLENTY—Well Pulleys.
PLENTY—Well Buckets.
PLENTY—Rope.
PLENTY—Locks.
PLENTY—Tools.
PLENTY—Material for the Builder.

In short, we will try to give you at

Gray's Old Stand,

At South East Corner of Court-House,

AT ALLEN'S CORNER,

At Hardware Store of S. E. ALLEN,

HARDWARE

A Plenty.

SALE OF A BUGGY.

Jonathan V. Miller, against George Chaffin. } Mechanic's lien on a Buggy For Fifty Dollars.

I will sell at public auction for cash, at my SHOP, on the 4th day of January, 1878, a good BUGGY, delivered to me by said Chaffin, and altered and repaired by me at his request. Sale at 1 o'clock, P. M.

JONATHAN V. MILLER.

December 16th, 1878. tds

A. N. ZEVELY,

[Late Assistant Post-Mas ter General.]

ATTENDS TO BUSINESS

BEFORE THE VARIOUS

Departments of Government

OFFICE 71, E. STREET.

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

☞ Post-Offic Address, LOCK BOX. 97 Washington City, D. C.

FRET-WORK.

THE UNDERSIGNED invites the kind attention of his friends, and of the public generally, to his large and varied assortment of **DESIGNS** for useful and ornamental

ARTICLES IN FRET-WORK,

which he is prepared to manufacture at prices to suit the times.

Parlor Brackets,	Card Receivers,	Slipper Pouches,	Corner Cabinets,
Picture Easels,	Clock Cases,	Wall Pockets,	Match Boxes,
Watch Cases,	Book Shelves,	Cigar Stands,	Toilet Cases,
Book Slides,	Music Stands,	Towel Racks,	Book Covers,
Lamp Screens,	Work Boxes,	Work Baskets,	Lamp Mats,
Grass Holders,	Glove Boxes,	Dish Mats,	Crosses & Shrines
Handkerchief Boxes,	Bird Cages,	Ornamental Vases,	Knife Trays,

Fork Trays, Hanging Flower Baskets, Stereoscopic View Holders, etc., etc.,

will be made to order of Light or Dark Woods, in any style of finish.

The best **American** and **Imported Designs** can be seen of full size, or in miniature; or will be procured from the publisher if desired.

ORDERS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

Please call at our dwelling on Church St., Salem, N. C. **A. L. OERTER.**

CHILDREN'S SHOES!

We have the largest and fullest stock of

CHILDREN'S SHOES

ever put into our house. Also complete lines of Ladies' and Gentlemen's FINE SEWED WORK.

HATS! HATS!

We invite attention to our superb assortment of Gentlemen's, Boys' and Youths' HATS. We have never offered so varied a stock and such beautiful goods before.

Prices below any similar goods ever sold in this market.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 26, 1878. **PATTERSON & CO.**

THE BEST STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

AT MRS. DOUTHIT'S.

A LARGE LOT OF LADIES' AND MISSES'

FALL AND WINTER SUITS.

A FINE LOT OF LADIES' CLOAKS.

Having opened a new and splendid assortment of Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as will bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of NEW FALL AND WINTER

Hats and Bonnets, Sashes, Ribbons, French and American Flowers, Laces and Edgings, Ruffs and Ruffing.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS,

KID & BERLIN GLOVES, BRAIDS & SWITCHES, HOSIERY & CORSETS,

NOTIONS,

COLGATE'S FINE TOILET SOAPS, and many other articles in my line. Also

Silver Spray Colonge and Lundborg's Perfumes always on hand.

A lot of best twilled SILK PARASOLS and SUN PROTECTORS, SHETLAND WOOL FRINGE, &c., &c.

Mrs. Douthit returns thanks for the very liberal encouragmeent received, and hopes to be able to please her friends and the public, in future.

Salem, N. C., Sept. 26, 1878.

ROBERT D. JOHNSTON,

Fashionable Merchant Tailor,

Winston, N. C.,

Keeps constantly on hand a fine line of Foreign and Domestic Cloths Cassimeres and Suitings.

TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE AS A CUTTER

in New York City, and in this State, enables him to guarantee satisfaction in all goods made to order.

☞ **PRICES MODERATE.** ☜

NOTION & VARIETY STORE,

SALEM, N. C.

REMOVED TO THE BELO BUILDING.

LADIES:

Anticipating a fine trade this season, we have bought largely, and now have the pleasure of inviting your attention to

AN ATTRACTIVE AUTUMN AND WINTER STOCK

at prices surprisingly cheap.

A beautiful line of Galloon and Hercules Braids, Ball and other Worsted Fringes, so much in demand for Cloak and Dress Trimmings.

Newest styles in Buttons, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces, Neckwear, &c.

A full line of Zephyrs, Germantown and Shetland Wools always on hand.

Have just added to our Stock a nice line of Perfumeries, Hair Oils, &c.

We call particular attention to our beautiful line of Glass and Lava Ware, suitable for Christmas and Birthday presents *just received*, consisting of Toilet Setts, Vases, Card Stands

☞ Those at a distance will be amply repaid by a visit to our Store.

In the selection of Goods the interest of the customer is kept constantly in view, knowing that taking care of those who buy of us is equivalent to taking care of ourselves, that is, winning our customers' confidence and their continued patronage.

Respectfully,

tf. ***J. BLICKENDERFER.***

JOHN G. WILLIAMS, President, W. H. CROW, Vice-Presiden
W. S. PRIMROSE, Secretary and Treasurer,
I. DEVEREAUX Supervisor.

NORTH CAROLINA

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

INSURES ALL

CLASSES OF

Insurable Property,

Against Loss or Damage by Fire.

On the Most Reasonable Terms.

☞ **Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.** ☜

☞ **Encourage Home Institutions.** ☜

J W. BEARD, Agent, at Kernersville, N. C.

J. A. LINEBACK, Agent, at Salem, N. C.

Geo. B. Everitt,

Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,

WINSTON, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of the Eighth Judicial District, in the Supreme Court, and in the Federal Courts.

OFFICE in the one occupied by the late Col. Masten.

☞ All business intrusted to my care shall receive prompt attention.

We know Mr. Everitt well; he is an accomplished gentleman and a good lawyer, and we cheerfully recommend him as such to the citizens of Forsyth.

Judge R. P. Dick, Hon. W. N. H. Smith, W. H. Bailey, C. S. Hauser, S. C. C. 34-tf

OPIUM and Morphine habit cured. The Original and only absolute CURE. Send stamp for book on Opium Eating, to W. B. Squire, Worthington, Greene Co., Ind.

The Remedy of the 19th Century.

Barham's Infallible PILE CURE.

Manufactured by the Barham Pile Cure Co., Durham, N. C.

It never fails to cure Hemorrhoids or Piles, when a cure is possible. Prices 75cts and $1.00. Pile Pamphlets furnished on application

SHOES! SHOES!!

WE have in stock a full line of

LADIES' FINE SHOES,

from the celebrated manufacturers, Messrs. T. MILES & SON and ZEIGLER BROS., of Philadelphia.

PRICES much reduced and quality of goods unsurpassed.

PATTERSON & CO.

Slem, N. C., August 26, 1878.

Agriculture.

New Method of Multiplying Plants.

In 1866, in conversation with that well informed horticulturist, Doct. John A. Warder, we mentioned the difficulty attending the growing of the Delaware and certain other grape-vines from cuttings in the open ground. He remarked that his friend, Wm. Patrick, a nurseryman at Terre Haute, Ind., grew such cuttings without difficulty, and would no doubt communicate his method. We accordingly wrote Mr. Patrick, and with the liberality that characterizes a true horticulturist, he at once complied with our request, and gave his plan. Mr. Patrick did not run about the country selling his secret, nor did he put it in a little pamphlet of half a dozen pages and charge a dollar for it. He not only sent it, but added: "If you can make any use of it for the benefit of horticulture, please do so, as anything of this kind should be open to all." Mr. P.'s article was published in the "Horticultural Annual" for 1867, and some time after it was given in substance in these columns. Mr. P. says:

"Before the ground freezes, I make the cuttings, from four to six inches long, with one or two eyes on each. I prefer to have two eyes, as such cuttings seem to be better able to withstand the drouth we are apt to have the last of May or the first of June. The cuttings are tied in bundles of about fifty each, and their lower ends are puddled by dipping them in mud, made of loamy soil, mixed with water to about the consistency of cream. A cold frame has been previously prepared with good sandy loam, but not rich. In this I place the cuttings, *top end down*, and sprinkle in fine earth, so as to fill all the spaces in and between the bundles. The crevices all being filled, sufficient earth is put over the cuttings to cover them about four inches deep, and they are left in this condition until they have been rained upon, and it begins to freeze. I then cover the bed with a mulch of leaves or straw, and over this a shelter of boards. If I wish to plant early in the spring, I remove the boards and mulch, and place a sash over the bed, taking care to leave an opening for ventilation; water is to be given as needed. In about five weeks the cuttings will almost all be found to have formed roots from one to three inches in length, while the buds have swollen and are just ready to burst. The cuttings are now in a condition in which they require careful handling, and they should not be allowed to dry. I usually set the cuttings, as they are taken from the frame, in a bucket containing some water, and in this way carry them to the place where they are to be planted. In planting, I set the cuttings so that the upper eye is just below the surface, and press the soil firmly around them. Treated in this manner, the cuttings will nearly all grow, and make very strong vines. If there is no cold frame at hand, another plan may be followed. The cuttings being prepared as above directed, are buried, *lower end up*, and four inches deep, in some place sloping towards the south, with the ends inclining towards the south; they are to be covered with a mulch, in the same manner as described for those in cold frames. The mulch is removed in the spring and the earth exposed to the sun. Cuttings treated in this way will not be quite so early as those in frames, but I think they are about as good. There is some danger that those in frames may get too much advanced before the ground is ready to receive them."

It will be seen this is an ingenious and simple method of applying the heat of the sun as "bottom heat." The lower ends of the cuttings being puddled or "grouted," are in a condition to slowly callus during the winter, and when they are exposed to the sun's rays in spring, the roots are induced to push, while the upper ends of the cuttings are further down and beyond the reach of the heat, and the buds kept dormant. The cuttings are, in fact, in just the condition they would be in the cutting bench—the lower ends warmer than the upper portion. This method can no doubt be usefully applied to other cuttings than those of the vine. With many cuttings, *time* is essential to success, and this can be allowed by this method more economically than in a propagating house.—*American Agriculturist.*

The Best Breed of Fowls.

A correspondent from Batavia, N. Y., referring to an article about the merits of Leghorn fowls that appeared in the *Rural* of recent issue, claims that the Leghorns are the best egg producers. He has had ample experience in breeding choice poultry and maintains that the Leghorns are prolific layers of good-sized, very rich eggs. Moreover, the birds are very handsome, their bright yellow legs and snowy white plumage forming a very beautiful contrast. The chicks, too, are very hardy and can be easily reared. He has a hen six years old that lays as wel now as she ever did (!) and she has never wanted to sit. The combs of the fowls of this breed, however, are so large that they require a warm place in winter to prevent these appendages from freezing. In his opinion, the Black Spanish rank next to the Leghorns. Of all breeds they lay the largest eggs. They are non-sitters. They have a large red comb, a large white face and glossy black plumage, so that he considers them very showy fowls.

The Guernsey Cattle

The Guernsey breed of cattle is now receiving considerable notice from our breeders. In this country the Jerseys have heretofore monopolized most of the attention bestowed upon Channel Island cattle, though the number of Guernseys exported is large. The average yearly number of cattle sent from the island of Jersey is about 2,000, and from Guernsey half that number. Of the many thousands thus exported, comparatively few have come to this country.

The Guernseys are similar in build to the Jerseys, though larger and inclined to flesh, and not so stylish. Their color is usually a rich fawn, with much white; the muzzles and eyelids are buff; in fact, all the "points" are light, offering a strong contrast to the black points of a fashionable marked Jersey. The Guernsey is a deep milker, producing the yellowest of butter of superior quality. Some good judges, familiar with both breeds, place the Guernseys ahead of the Jerseys as butter-makers; their size and capability of taking on fat when they cease to be useful for the dairy, render them a desirable breed. One farmer of our acquaintance, who has an excellent herd of both of these breeds, says the admixture of the cream from the Guernsey milk with that from Jerseys gives the butter a deeper, richer color, and makes it bring a higher price than that from the Jerseys alone. The Guernseys being as a rule larger milkers, consequently yield more butter, but the quality of that made exclusively from their milk is not quite equal, as it lacks something of its delicate flavor, to the best Jersey butter. This experience indicates that one or two good Guernsey cows in any herd kept for butter, would probably improve its products as a marketable article. Some of the Guernsey cows that we have seen, are nearer the ideal cow than any others we have met; their rich color, large, fine bodies, handsome proportions, fully developed udders, and other "milk signs," together with their docility, and their rich and generous milk and butter yield, make them a distinct and characteristic breed of dairy cattle. The Jerseys hold a justly deserved prominence as butter producers, and it is safe to predict that their numbers will greatly increase. The recent numerous sales indicate an increase in the importations, notwithstanding the fact that some of our breeders are now breeding just as good Jerseys as can be found anywhere in the world. The rapid depletion of the herds of the "mother country" under the annual culling out of 2,000 animals for exportation, renders this state of affairs inevitable. It is a fact that the best Jersey cows, both on the Island and in this country, closely resemble the Guernseys in size and general appearance—a fact which speaks strongly for the Guernsey type as one to be regarded by breeders of dairy stock of any kind.—*Ameri can Agriculturist.*

Domestic.

TOMATOES AS FOOD.—*Prof. Arnold, of Rochester, declares them healthful.*—Tomatoes contain neither cancers nor cancer-producing matter. Cancers are composed of animal matter, and vegetable, and therefore cannot be directly derived from the vegetable kingdom. Tomatoes are not without some defects as an article of food. They are not, like milk, a perfect diet of themselves, and besides, like most other articles of food, they contain some obnoxious qualities. But they need not be thrown aside on that account. Nature has provided us with such efficient excretory organs that obnoxious matter in our food, if in moderate amount, is readily cast out, and the body is protected against any material injury. Were it not so, we should be obliged to throw out of our dietary many kinds of food now eaten, not only with impunity but with advantage. Thus, red cabbage, cherries and peaches contain Prussic acid, which is a deadly poison when taken in sufficient quantity. The very small amount of the poisoning acid these vegetables contain is cast out of the system without any material injury to the person using them. A positive good may actually be derived from the use of food containing some such foreign matter by way of giving increased activity and strength to the excretory organs from their exercise in casting such foreign matter from our bodies, provided the quantity is not so great as to overburden them. Since we are all the time liable to take in our food substances, the tendency of which is harmful, a good development of efficiency in our excretory organs is necessary to protect us against the pernicious effects which might otherwise occur. Almost every kind of grain and fruit in use contains more or less of things which if in larger amount would prove hurtful. Unless we closely study our food, we are taking them in when we little suspect it. A Frenchman, not many years ago, discovered a substance in wheat bran, which, under the high heat used in baking, dissolved out and spread over the crumb of bread, of which bran forms a part, and discolored it, and hence the brown stain peculiar to Graham bread. But from this discovery such bread has not been rejected, but continues to be accounted among the most wholesome kinds of food. Rye is seldom used without containing more or less ergot, but rye bread is also reckoned among the most healthful. Tea contains tannic acid. apples contain malic acid, lemons and oranges citric acid, neither of which is used either in nutrition or respiration, but they only become objectionable when used excessively.

Tomatoes, in common with most other fruits, contain some poisonous matter. They and the egg-plant, Jerusalem cherry, bitter-sweet, deadly night shade, and the common potato plant, all belong to the same genus—Solanum—the fruit of every species of which is more or less poisonous, but none of them very much so. The fruit of the deadly night shade and of the potato (potato balls) are probably the most poisonous. But even these are not very hurtful. The smaller amount contained in tomatoes allows of their being classed with the esculent fruits, but there is, nevertheless, enough to give them a peculiar flavor, not apt to be relished by unaccustomed palates, but which use soon renders agreeable. Used very largely, tomatoes would doubtless develop specific results peculiar to the fruit of the genus to which they belong, especially with feeble persons and those who, from their peculiar constitutions, are susceptible to such influences. But when moderately used by persons in fair health there is no more reason for rejecting them than there would be in rejecting lettuce for the opium it contains.

Pie-plant stands in similar relations. Its prominent characteristic and flavor are the result of oxalic acid, which is a powerful poison. For persons not having sufficient vigor to dispose of such a strong acid, and for those in whose systems there is already an excess of acid, such highly acid food would be objectionable. But its moderate use by people in common health is no more objectionable than many other acid foods in daily use, and regarded as healthful.—*New York Tribune.*

Household Receipts.

TO PRESERVE THE HAIR.—Wash it in cold sage tea.

LINIMENT.—A good liniment for cuts, bruises, etc., can be made by soaking common Maywood leaves in alcohol.

QUINCE SEED.—Quince seed is good for sore or inflamed eyes. Take about one-half dozen quince seeds, put about a tablespoonful of scalding water on them; let it stand till cool, and bathe the eyes just before going to bed and in the morning.

About one pound of copperas (sulphate of iron,) at a cost of a few cents put into a water-closet, will entirely deodorize it; five pounds in a bucket of water, thrown down a cesspool, will have the same effect. There is no unpleasant odor from it as there is from chloride of lime or carbolic acid. This is worth knowing.

For washing silver put a half teaspoonful of hartshorn down into the suds in which the silver is washed; have the water hot; wash quickly, using a small brush; rinse in hot water and dry with a clean linen towel; then rub very dry with a chamois skin. Washed in this manner, silver becomes very brilliant, and requires no polishing with any of the powders or whiting usually employed, and the silver does not wear out.

FOR THE CURE OF NEURALGIA.—Take two ounces of chloroform, two ounces of chloral hydrate, one and one-half ounces of alcohol, one ounce of camphor, one ounce of sulphuric ether, six grains of sulphate morphine, and two drachms of oil of peppermint. Put the mixture into a bottle sufficiently large to hold it, cork it tightly, shake it thoroughly, and bathe the part afflicted frequently. The above is intended for outward application only.

WINDOW BOXES.—Procure a box about fourteen inches wide, six inches deep, and of a length to fit your window; if possible have another box two inches smaller every way and place inside the larger one, filling the space between them with sand or tan or straw; have holes bored in the bottom of both boxes, and place pieces of broken charcoal to insure drainage; fill with the best earth procurable, remembering that good, rich soil will insure you the finest flowers; place in the end of your boxes German ivy, morning glories, madeira vine, and any other climbers that you like, and along the sides maurandia, thunbergia, othonna, nasturtion, and kenilworth ivy, and just inside of these oxalis of different colors and varieties; in the centre you must place your tallest plants and the lower growing ones around it; have some cowslips, Chinese primroses, sweet alysium, mignonette, and vinca myra; a mountain of snow geranium gives variety to the appearance, as will also the canary bird flower, which will give masses of yellow flowers if it has the sun, and the blue of the lobelia will also heighten the effect.

USES OF AMMONIA.—There is nothing that can be put to so many household uses as ammonia, or hartshorn, as it is sometimes called. In cookery, there is no alkali that is equal to it. A small teaspoonful of sal volatile (carbonite of ammonia) in powder, and the same of alum, to one quart of a mixture—bread or cake—will rarely fail to make it light. Both must be dissolved, but separately, in as little warm water as possible and added just before baking. Many recipes in cookery books written thirty years ago and even later, call for sal volatile instead of salaratus, or bi-carbonate of soda.

A large spoonful of liquid ammonia to each gallon of suds, in which woolen fabrics are to be washed. will make them clean and soft, with half the labor necessary for washing in the ordinary way. Hartshorn, sufficiently reduced with soft water, is unequalled for cleaning silver and gold, mirrors, window-glass and all painted surfaces. A little ammonia, so little as to be hardly perceptible in the water used for plants in winter, will make them wonderfully thrifty. If the color is taken out of cloth, either cotton or woolen, by acids, it can generally be restored with hartshorn, slightly weakened. Applied in full strength to the bites and stings of insects it gives instant relief. Both liquid and powdered ammonia should be kept in bottles, with glass stoppers. The odor of hartshorn is agreeable to most persons, and it is strange that any housekeeper who understands its properties, will ever be without it.

Scientific.

Silk Culture in the United States.—One of the most interesting papers presented at the last annual gathering of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, was upon the subject of our caption, by Prof. C. V. Riley, the well-known entomologist of the Department of Agriculture.

The paper in question dealt fully with the statistics of the silk industry, relating both to the raw and manufactured products, and brought out very clearly the fact of the encouraging growth of the silk-manufacturing industries of the United States, and especially during the past ten years, under the stimulus of a protective tariff upon manufactures of foreign make.

The author alludes to the fact that silk culture between the years 1740-1790 had obtained considerable foothold in this country, and that in the Southern, Middle and New England States, there were, during that period, hundreds of successful silk-growers. He believes that the causes of the failures in the past to obtain for this important source of wealth a permanent foothold upon American soil were of a transient character, and argues that "just as the American Philosophical Society, little more than a century since, gave great impetus to, and fairly established the silk industry in Pennsylvania—established it so firmly that had it not been for the Revolution, it would undoubtedly have continued to grow from that day on—so there is no reason why the American Association for the Advancement of Science should not be partly instrumental in re-establishing that industry upon a broader and more permanent basis."

Prof. Riley then refers in detail to the attempts that have been made of late years to establish this industry in various localities. He regards the failure of M. Prevost, at San Bernardino, California—the climate of which State appears to be in every respect well fitted to the growth of the mulberry and to the rearing of the silkworm—to establish the industry upon a permanently successful basis, mainly to the extravagant statements and excessive enthusiasm, verging upon fanaticism, which characterized all of Mr. Prevost's writings and utterances. "Had he been as prone to report failure as he was to magnify success, there would not have been a reactive depression, which was as unnatural as was the over-enthusiasm."

Referring in terms of high appreciation to M. Boissiere's present effort to establish a silk colony at Silkville, in Franklin county, Kansas, the author affirmed that the only reason why the industry has lagged was because of the greater profits to be derived from stock-raising and other farming occupations. For Mr. Lowry's attempts at silk culture at Huntsville, Alabama, and for his reported intention of establishing a silk school, the Professor does not appear to entertain much respect—referring thereto in the following terms: "Investigation shows that the few cocoons (raised by one of Mr. Lowry's daughters) are of an inferior Syrian race, having no commercial value; that the worms were fed on lettuce, and that the silk which was carded and spun is simply interesting as a curiosity, but not as an article of commerce."

Prof. Riley argues that the time is ripe for an earnest, intelligent and systematic effort to introduce silk culture in this country. The army of the unemployed that abounds in almost every section, takes away the force of one of the chief obstacles of older days—namely, the high price of labor; and, in addition, he urges that there are thousands of families that would gladly add to the earnings of the farm the income which such light and profitable work as silk culture would be sure to bring them. That the climate of the larger portion of the United States is admirably adapted to this culture, the Professor holds to be demonstrated by the experience of the past, by the experiments which he himself has been making in this direction during the past ten years, and finally by the facts that we have a larger number of native silk producing insects than any other country of equal extent, and that the silk which has been raised here is of superior quality.

Professor Riley's proposal for the establishment of silk culture in the United States is, that the government shall encourage the growth of silk by the imposition of a small duty on the importation of the raw article. Our silk manufacturers, he contends, have so well established themselves, by the introduction of improved machinery, that they are in a position to stand this import duty; and this once effected, there would be no dearth of parties to engage in the business of silk-reeling, upon which, at the present time, no prudent business man will venture, since he would have no assurance of obtaining a supply of cocoons. The Professor proposes also, as an incidental means of encouragement, that Congress, after the imposition of the duty aforesaid, should "give to the Department of Agriculture the means to erect proper reeling machinery, and to introduce properly trained reelers, so as to form a nucleus for the reeling branch of the industry."

The States also should second the efforts of the general government by encouraging the culture of silk, and by offering a bounty in money upon every pound of cocoons raised.

One of the most interesting branches of Prof. Riley's paper was that which narrated his own experiments during the past eight years. He has succeeded, it appears, in raising an improved breed of worms by crossing the best Japanese and the best French races, which, he finds, flourish remarkably well upon the common Osage orange, so well, in fact, the Professor reports, that the silk produced from the worms so fed was equal both in quality and quantity to that obtained from mulberry-fed worms. This fact the Professor esteems to be of great importance in view of the liability of the supply of the mulberry to be affected by mildew and other diseases, from which the Osage orange — which flourishes throughout that portion of the country best adapted to silk raising—is quite exempt.

Prof. Riley's exhaustive and intelligent paper, to which we refer those of our readers who desire to read his views in full, appears to contain the most reasonable and practical suggestions that have yet been made toward introducing this important branch of industry into the United States.

Wood Pavements in London.—The asphaltum pavements, which were being extensively laid in London six years ago, have been mostly taken up in the business sections, and wood pavements substituted. The greater portion of the Strand is now laid in wood, and it is being laid at various points of Cheapside, Fleet street, up towards the Bank of England. Some of the suburban streets are also paved with wood. A bed of asphaltum is at first laid, and allowed to harden, and on this the blocks are laid. They are of hard seasoned wood, and are first kyanized. After being laid, coal-tar is poured in all the crevices, and when opened for travel it presents a very solid and enduring appearance. It has been in use for a couple of years in the neighborhood of Charing Cross, and it is solid and perfect as when first laid. The asphaltum caused great injury to horses, as it became very slippery in wet weather, and for this reason was removed and abandoned.—*Eng. News.*

Submarine lightning has been effected by compressing pure oxygen into a cylindrical reservoir of plate iron under a pressure of about 420 pounds. This oxygen is supplied to a kind of alcohol lamp, provided with means for the escape of the gaseous products of combustion. This light is very good and it lasts for four hours. Another plan consists in attaching to a diver's helmet a glass cylinder containing an electric lamp of polished copper, the carbons of which last for four hours without renewal. The light is intense and brilliant.

The construction of steel-clad turret ships is the next step to be taken by the British admiralty. A vessel protected with a thickness of from fifteen to twenty inches of steel will be a very costly concern, but if the effort is to be continued of making ships of war resist heavy shot, recourse must be had to steel. At the target tests at Spezzia, the one hundred-ton Armstrong gun belonging to the Italian Government, easily sent projectiles through the heaviest iron plate used; but, though the shot cracked the steel plates, there was no penetration.

AVOID A COSTIVE HABIT OF BODY, not only because of the attending discomfort, but lest it engender more serious consequences. Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills are either Laxative or Cathartic, according to the dose, and may be depended upon to produce healthy secretions of the Liver and Stomach.

The Royal Manufacturing Company presents our readers to-day with another advertisement of something new. This popular company are doing an enormous business, built up by strict fidelity, which has gained for them the confidence of several hundred thousand customers throughout the United States and Canada. Before buying your holiday gifts write to them for catalogues.

Humorous.

—Young swell: "I should like to have my moustache dyed." Polite barber: "Certainly; did you bring it with you?"

—Miss Gushington: "Why should the pine trees pine?" Fred Punsmythe: "Pine! pine! Ah, yes! Repine. True enough: what fir?"

—A young lady being asked by a rich bachelor: "If not yourself, who would you rather be?" replied sweetly and modestly, "Yours truly!"—*Turner's Get-up Times.*

—Being the first bachelor and the first Benedict, how stands Adam's claim to being first in peace and first in war?

—When an artist climbs over a fence to get a nearer view of a handsome building, he must take the chances of his sketching the dog or of the dog's ketching him.—*Puck.*

—Talk about a joke which requires explanation—how is this for explaining things? A Vermont legislator said in a speech: "My wife, who is a married woman!"—*N. Y. Mail.*

—When we read that "General Szaparitz is fighting at Doboj," we feel like calling on a merciful heaven to stop this cruel war while there is any of the alphabet left.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

—There is where clergymen get left. They get no more for marrying a couple weighing 200 pounds apiece than they do for splicing a sharp-nosed woman to a man with a voice like a darning-needle.—*Free Press.*

—Detroit is the only city not ruled by tax-eaters.—*Courier-Journal.*

Thank you. You might also state that we haven't a noisy cat in town, no fish-horns, no hand-organs—no mother-in-law ever comes here, and lightning strikes on the Canada side.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—People have different notions of time. A landlord, who is his own rent-collector, recently called on an old tenant, who, with pale, trembling lips, faltered: "I'm verry sorry; but times are so bad, and—and—I'm not quite ready. If you could only give me a little time."

"Well, well. You have always been a good payer," said the landlord. "A little time—eh? Certainly! I am going up-stairs, and I will look in as I come down.—*Real Estate Reporter.*

LET HER BE.—A Detroit mercantile gentleman, while traveling eastward, went to the clerk of one of the Ontario boats, to be shown his stateroom. The clerk handed the applicant a key, at the same time pointing to a door at some distance, marked B. The traveler went in the direction indicated, but opened the door next to his own, marked A, and discovered a lady passenger making her toilet, who, upon the stranger's appearance, uttered a scream. "Go away! Go away!" cried the lady. "Letter B!" yelled the clerk. "I am not touching her at all!" shouted the indignant merchant.

—To some pungent remarks of a professional brother, a Western lawyer began his reply as follows: "May it please this court: Resting upon the couch of republican equality as I do, covered with the blanket of constitutional panoply as I am, and protected by the ægis of American liberty as I feel myself to be, I despise the buzzing of the professional insect who has just sat down, and defy his futile attempts to penetrate with his puny sting the interstices of my impervious covering."

THE YELLOWSTONE CANON.

WONDERS OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION.

A gentleman holding a prominent connection with Professor Hayden's geological survey is detained at the Grand Pacific Hotel by the illness of his wife. To a representative of the *Times* he gave an interesting account of the operations and adventures of the expedition in the Yellowstone country during the past summer.

This party of scientists took to the field in July. There were forty men in the different divisions, and eighty animals were required to transport provisions, instruments and personal effects. The field of operations covered the most interesting portion of the Rocky Mountains lying in Wyoming, Idaho and Montana Territories, out of which flow many streams of indispensable importance to the miner, the stock raiser, the agriculturalist and the tourist. The territory covered embraces the Yellowstone Park, in which the investigations of the explorers may be at all times most usefully prosecuted. Especial attention was given to this area, and the survey of it is now complete. This spot abounds in the most phenomenal wonders, the fame of which has spread to the uttermost ends of the earth. The examination of the whole district was thorough. Carefully detailed observations, locating all the geysers, hot springs and mud volcanoes were recorded and will be used in the preparation of charts. Numerous sketches and photographs were also made, and the temperature of each of the springs and the measurements of their dimensions were accurately ascertained. It is calculated that the material and data collected will enable the survey to make a report and charts so accurately describing the park that any changes by vandalism or natural causes in the curious features hereafter may be readily detected. While this work was being performed by one branch of the expedition, other divisions were engaged in an examination of the adjacent districts. The party having charge of the primary triangulations covered an area of about 80,000 square miles. The height of over 150 mountain peaks was determined. The highest of these are from 10,000 to 14,000 feet above sea level. Fremont's Peak and Mount Washburn are among the very tallest.

The expedition endured many hardships and met with many thrilling adventures. The crossing of the swift mountain streams in that region was often attended with extreme peril to both human and animal life. The animals were frequently led along the most dangerous defiles. One mule, bearing a heavy pack, missed its footing and tumbled over a precipice 1,600 feet high. The men peeped over the brink, and saw a pile of bones and mule meat at the bottom, but no time was spent in efforts to recover the pack. Wild game abounded, and men could sit by their camp-fires and shoot moose, elk, deer and bears. The Grand Canon of the Yellowstone was explored by Prof. Hayden, who had penetrated it once or twice before in former years. The gorge is 3,000 feet deep, the walls being almost perpendicular. It is so dark at the bottom of this awful chasm that stars are plainly visible in the sky at any hour in the day. The loneliness of the place is dreadful. Waterfalls are numerous. The four highest and grandest ones are called the Tower, Shoshones and Upper and Lower Yellowstone Falls. The lower fall has a plunge of nearly four hundred feet; the others average about one hundred feet. The average width of the river in the canon is less than six hundred feet. The celebrated geysers were re-examined by Prof. Hayden, to ascertain whether the phenomena had developed any new features. "Old Faithful," the largest of the group, is still subject to hourly eruptions, the intervals of activity occurring as regularly as the ticks of a clock. When at work "Old Faithful" projects a stream of hot water two hundred feet in the air. The party camped for seven days within sixty yards of this geyser, the mild temperature of the spot greatly mitigating the rigors of the weather, which was severely cold and tempestuous, snow having fallen to the depth of two feet in some localities. The suffering experienced by the men was intense. Mr. Wilson, in charge of the primary triangulations, had his knees and face severely frosted. Wilson's party is still at work in the Wind river mountains, and it is feared that the heavy snows may render their escape from the mountains a most arduous and dangerous undertaking.

Compound Oxygen Treatment.

A long article in the *Lutheran Observer*, in which the history of the discovery of COMPOUND OXYGEN is given, and the philosophy of its action as a curative agent clearly described, closes with these paragraphs:

"In cases of low vitality, and in convalescence, this treatment, it is alleged, has been found of great value. After medicine has done its work of breaking up some acute disease, and the physician leaves his patient, as he must, to nature for repair and restoration, he too often finds that nature builds again so slowly that the period of convalescence is often prolonged through weary months, while in too many cases the old vitality is never restored. In this condition, it is said that COMPOUND OXYGEN is a wonderful restorer of force; and taking the theory of its action to be true, it is just here that its value should most certainly appear.

"If all that is claimed for this new combination of oxygen and nitrogen be indeed true—*and we have the most unequivocal testimony to its curative power from many persons of high character and intelligence, who are well known throughout the country*—then it looks as if a brighter day had come for thousands of invalids who have heretofore sought relief from suffering and slow decline."

Drs. Starkey and Palen, No. 1112 Girard Street, Philadelphia, have a small treatise on Compound Oxygen, in which will be found a large number of testimonials to very remarkable cures. It is sent free. If you are suffering from any form of chronic disease, for which you have so far sought relief in vain, get this little book by all means, and read it carefully.

EXCESSIVE INDULGENCES and riotous living soon bring on Delirium Tremens. VITALIZED PHOSPHATES relieves the craving for strong drinks, gives strength to the stomach to digest food, quiets the brain, gives sleep, and restores impaired nervous vitality. F. CROSBY, 666 Sixth Ave., New York. For sale by druggists.

Advertisements.

In writing to parties Advertising in these Columns please mention this paper.

COMPOUND OXYGEN.

A NEW TREATMENT FOR *Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Headache, Debility,* and all *Chronic and Nervous Disorders.*

NOT A DRUG but Nature's own life-giving element. It does not cure by substituting one disease for another, as when drugs are taken, but by a NATURAL PROCESS OF REVITALIZATION.

REMARKABLE CURES HAVE BEEN MADE IN CHRONIC AND NERVOUS DISEASES, WHICH ARE ATTRACTING WIDE ATTENTION.

REFER BY PERMISSION to Rt. Rev. JNO. J. KEANE, Bishop of Richmond, Va.; Hon. WM. D. KELLEY, Gen. FITZ HENRY WARREN, T. S. ARTHUR, and others who have used and been largely benefited by this treatment.

HOW ADMINISTERED *By simple inhalation. This can be done at our office, or by the patient at his own home.*

HOME TREATMENT This is sent by express in a compact package. TWO MONTHS' SUPPLY, with inhaling apparatus and full and explicit directions.

SENT FREE! Brochure (212 pp.) with many testimonials of MOST REMARKABLE CURES.

Drs. STARKEY & PALEN,
1112 Girard St., Philadelphia.

ONLY FOR **F. & A. MASONS, R.·. A. M.·. & K. T.**

Seperate Rituals in CYPHER to make RUSTY Masons BRIGHT. For Catalogue and useful information for Master Masons, address, with stamp, MASONIC BOOK AGENCY, Cor. Broadway and Warren St., N. Y. Mention this paper.

A GOOD PLAN

Anybody can learn to make money rapidly operating in Stocks, by the "Two Unerring Rules for Success," in Messrs. Lawrence & Co's new circular. The combination method, which this firm has made so successful, enables people with large or small means to reap all the benefits of largest capital and best skill. Thousands of orders, in various sums, are pooled into one vast amount and *co operated* as a *mighty whole*, thus securing to each shareholder all the advantages of the largest operator. Immense profits are divided monthly. Any amount, from $5 to $5,000 or more, can be used successfully. N. Y. *Baptist Weekly*, September 26th, 1878, says, "By the combination system $15 would make $75, or 5 per cent.; $50 pays $350, or 7 per cent.; $100 makes $1.000, or 10 per cent. on the stock, during the month, according to the market." *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, June 29th: "The combination method of operating stocks is the most successful ever adopted." *New York Independent* Sept. 12th: "The combination system is founded upon correct business principles, and no person need be without an income while it is kept working by Messrs. Lawrence & Co. *Brooklyn Journal*, April 29th. "Our editor made a net profit of $101.25 from $20 in one of Messrs. Lawrence & Co's combinations." New circular (mailed free) explains everything. Stocks and bonds wanted. Government bonds supplied. LAWRENCE & CO., BANKERS, 57 Exchange Place, N. Y.

PLAYS New York Drama. All the latest and standard plays. The best published. Three full plays in one volume, sent anywhere on receipt of fifteen cents. Send stamp for catalogue.
ERNEST HARVIER, 12 Union Square, N. Y.

This book needs no Endorsement.—DR. PALMER.
AGENTS WANTED FOR DR. MARCH'S NEW BOOK, FROM DARK TO DAWN

In this new volume the Popular Author of NIGHT SCENES IN THE BIBLE portrays with vivid and thrilling force and eloquence the events of Sacred Truth, and adds fresh testimony to the beauty, pathos and sublimity of the Stories of the Bible. Agents will find this Book with its sparkling thoughts, glowing style, beautiful Engravings, and rich bindings, the best in the market.

Terms Liberal, Circulars Free. Address,
J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa

THE UNITED MEDICAL ASSOCIATION of Europe and America, send their famous Prescriptions, by mail, for $1, for the cure of *any* disease, of either sex, placing hospital treatment within the reach of all. Address, giving symptoms, U. M. Association, Box 325, Buffalo, N. Y.

Royal Jewelry Combination

Every Lady Read this Carefully

Take advantage of this offer.
ORDER AT ONCE!
In order to introduce our goods we have made a selection of very DESIRABLE JEWELRY and offer all the articles as below enumerated for One Dollar.
OUR ROYAL COMBINATION contains the following articles;
One Ladies' Elegant Neck Chain.
One Ladies' Elegant Locket.
One set Ladies' Cuff Buttons.
One pair Ladies' Heavy Solid Plated Bracelets.
One Ladies' Imitation Cameo Seal Ring.
One Ladies' Plain Plated Ring, extra heavy.
One set Ladies' Pin and Ear-Rings, rose coral setting, very handsome.
One Ladies' Engraved Plated Ring.
One set Gents' Spiral Shirt Studs.
One Gents' Pin, one karat, Persian Diamond, set in extra heavy plate.
One Gents' Vest Chain.
This Grand Array of FASHIONABLE JEWELRY will be enclosed in a Handsome Box, and sent, all charges prepaid, and guaranteed to reach destination in good order, to any address in the World. Our mammoth Catalogue sent free. As to our responsibility, we refer to any of the New York papers or Express Co.'s. Address
ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO.,
258 & 260 Broadway, N. Y. U. S. A.

WHEN YOU ORDER MENTION THIS PAPER.

Royal Jewelry Combination

Smooth Faces and Bald Heads, Attention. For a sure & rapid growth of Hair use COSMETIC PREPARATION, the results of a life-long study. We have yet to learn of ONE out of the many thousand treated where it failed to produce a soft, heavy luxuriant beard within 6 or 8 weeks, on the smoothest face, no injury. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mailed free, price 50 cents.
H. H. WITHERSTINE & CO., Herkimer, N. Y.

ARTHUR'S
Home Magazine
for 1879.

For so many years a guest in the homes and hearts of the people, with whose household cares and duties, and social life, interests, and pleasures it has so closely identified itself, the HOME MAGAZINE comes again, as the new year approaches, and asks for the old place among you, and the old cordial welcome.

VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND so long a favorite with our readers, will commence a new Serial Story in the January number. This will be followed by **TENDER and TRUE** a Story by the author of *His Dear Little Wife.* **ROSELLA RICE** will contribute a series of articles on Western Pioneer Life, under the title of "Fading Footprints, or, the Lowly Lives of Long Ago." **PIPSEY POTTS** under the title of "Our Neighborhood," is going to give a series of papers in her peculiar vein, which will be spicy and good, of course. **CHATTY BROOKS** will talk to our young lady readers in her easy, sensible, and pleasant way, under the title of "Wrinkles and Dimples, or, Myself and My Girls." **MANY NEW WRITERS** of talent will be added to our already large list of contributors, while supplies of choice literary matter will be drawn from all available sources, in order to give the HOME MAGAZINE an interest and value second to no periodical in the country.

TERMS FOR 1879.
1 Copy, 1 year, $2.25 | 3 Copies, 1 year, $5.50
6 Copies, and 1 to Club-Getter, $11.00.
The Premium to Club-Getter for either of these two Clubs will be $1.00 worth of Butterick's Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dresses.
10 Copies, and 1 to Club-Getter.......$17 50
15 Copies, and 1 to Club-Getter.......$26 00.
PREMIUM ON $17.50 CLUB—one pair $1.50 Three-Button Kid Gloves, and $1.00 worth of Butterick's Patterns.
PREMIUM ON $26.00 CLUB—two pairs $1.50 Three-Button Kid Gloves, and $1.00 worth of Butterick's Patterns.
LARGER CLUBS For these we offer as Premiums full Dress Patterns of elegant Black Silk or fine English and French Cashmere.
Full particulars in regard to these large and valuable Premiums will be found in our Special Circular to Club-Getters, which will be mailed on application to all who desire to make up Clubs For 1879.
SPECIMEN NUMBER, 10 CENTS.
T. S. ARTHUR & SON,
227 South Sixth Street, PHILADELPHIA

Established 1833.
MERCHANT'S
Gargling Oil Liniment
Yellow Wrapper for Animal and White for Human Flesh.
IS GOOD FOR

Burns and Scalds,	Sprains and Bruises,
Chilblains, Frost Bites,	Stringhalt, Windgalls,
Scratches or Grease,	Foot Rot in Sheep,
Chapped Hands,	Foundered Feet,
Flesh Wounds,	Roup in Poultry,
External Poisons,	Cracked Heels,
Sand Cracks,	Epizootic,
Galls of all kinds,	Lame Back,
Sitfast, Ringbone,	Hemorrhoids or Piles,
Poll Evil,	Toothache,
Swellings, Tumors,	Rheumatism,
Garget in Cows,	Spavins, Sweeney,
Cracked Teats,	Fistula, Mange,
Callous, Lameness,	Caked Breasts,
Horn Distemper,	Sore Nipples,
Crownscab, Quittor,	Curb, Old Sores,
Foul Ulcers, Farcy,	Corns, Whitlows,
Abcess of the Udder,	Cramps, Boils,
Swelled Legs,	Weakness of the Joints
Thrush,	Contraction of Muscles.

Merchant's Gargling Oil is the standard Liniment of the United States. Large size, $1; medium, 50c; small, 25c. Small size for family use, 25c. Manufactured at Lockport, N. Y., by Merchant's Gargling Oil Company.
JOHN HODGE, Sec'y.

GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES.

A GREAT OFFER.

We will deliver, boxed, to any shipping point in New York, a new Genuine GROVER & BAKER Family SEWING MACHINE, with all Improvements, for

$15.00. $15.00. $15.00.

This is the same machine that has been sold through dealers at $65. This machine is furnished complete in every particular, with polished Black Walnut Table and Box Cover that locks down, the Iron Work finished in Black and Gold. Its high reputation is earned by true merit, and 30 years of honorable service. Every machine is guaranteed in perfect running order, or money refunded. Each machine is carefully boxed and DELIVERED FREE on board cars or steamer. It can be sent by express or freight to any part of the world. As an evidence of good faith on our part, on receipt of $5, we will send to any point this machine, C.O.D. for balance. Perfect satisfaction and complete substantiation of every statement made guaranteed or the money refunded. Every machine is furnished free with the following Attachments, viz: With three Hemmers, one Braider, one Friller, one Quilting Gauge, one Needle Gauge, one Gauge and Screw, one Embroidery Plate, one Dozen Assorted Needles, one Screw-Driver, one Oil can, and one Book of Instructions. Remit by Post Office Order, Registered Letter, Check or Greenbacks. ORDER AT ONCE. We cannot guarantee that you will get a machine at this price after the next 60 days.

Address, G. W. HAMERSLY,
293 and 295 Broadway, New York.
Refer to A. C. Bryson & Co., 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, or the Publisher of this Paper.